

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 176.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1849.

[PRIC.

PROFESSOR NICHOL, OF GLASGOW.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand, have much pleasure in announcing that J. P. NICHOL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., &c. &c., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, Author of "Views of the Architecture of the Heavens," &c. &c., has acceded to their request to deliver an Illustrated Course of Six Lectures on the PHYSICAL STRUCTURE of the SOLAR SYSTEM, during a short business visit to London. The Second Lecture of the Course will be delivered on THURSDAY (to-morrow), the 29th inst., to be continued each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday until completed.

Detailed Syllabuses may be had on application to the Secretary. The Lectures will commence at Eight o'clock each Evening.

Admission: Members free on producing their Cards of Membership; Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

P. BERLYN, Secretary.

189, Strand, March 28th, 1849.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE NEXT METROPOLITAN PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the British School-room, Denmark-Terrace, 1-1ington, on THURSDAY EVENING, (To-morrow) MARCH 29th.

R. BESLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. MIALI, the Revs. W. FORSTER and T. E. THORNTON, and other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

The Chair will be taken at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Offices: 4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.
HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. EPPS will deliver the FIFTH of the COURSE of SIX LECTURES on the above SCIENCE, at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, (to-morrow) March 29th, at 8 p.m.

Tickets to the Lectures, One Shilling each.

Tickets can be obtained of Mr. JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; of Mr. VARRY, Bookseller, York-house, 31, Strand; and at Exeter Hall on the nights of Lecture, of Mr. SUMAN, 9, Exeter Hall.

LADIES' INSTITUTE, HACKNEY.

THE attention of PARENTS is invited to this Establishment, which, by offering at a moderate expense the means for pursuing an extended course of study, is designed to give a solid and practical tone to Female Education.

The Classes are conducted by several Professors of eminence, on nearly the same plan and terms as in Queen's College, and are open to Ladies of any age.

Young Ladies resident at the Institute are under watchful and affectionate superintendence, and have every facility for study, with careful moral and religious culture.

Reference is kindly permitted to the following Gentlemen in the neighbourhood:—

Rev. Dr. BURDER, Hackney;

Rev. Dr. MANUEL, Laura-place, Clapton;

Rev. A. WELLS, Upper Clapton;

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Upper Clapton; also, to

Rev. E. PROUT, Mission-house, Finsbury.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mrs. STALLYBRASS

Ladies' Institute, Mare-street, Hackney.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1849, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, when Four Children will be elected from the following List of Candidates:—

1. RHEAD, JOHN JERARD, aged 11 years, April 20, 1849; son of Rev. William Rhead, of Bulkington, Warwickshire, who has five children maintained at his expense.—Income not exceeding £65 per annum. Fourth Application.

2. PRICE, DAVID, aged 11 years, March 27, 1849; son of Rev. David Price, of Denbigh, who has six children maintained at his expense.—Income not exceeding £85 per annum. Second Application.

3. O'NEIL, EDWARD HENRY, aged 9 years, July 29, 1848; son of Rev. W. O'Neill, Witheridge, Devon, who has nine children wholly, and one partially, maintained at his expense.—Income not exceeding £100 per annum. Second Application.

4. HICKS, JOHN JAMES, aged 10 years, August 4, 1848; son of Rev. Jonathan Hicks, Little Waltham, Essex, who has eight children maintained at his expense.—Income not exceeding £90 per annum. Second Application.

5. MOSES, WILLIAM, aged 10 years, April 5, 1849; son of Rev. W. Moses, of Tabor, Brecon, who has five children maintained at his expense.—Income not exceeding £40 per annum.—One son in the School. Second Application.

6. SUMMERS, JOHN, aged 9 years, May 4, 1848; son of Rev. John Summers, of South Creak, Norfolk, who has five children maintained at his expense.—Income not exceeding £80 per annum. Second Application.

7. DAVIES, JAMES, aged 9 years, October 27, 1848; son of Rev. Charles Davies, of Wheatley, Oxon, who has four children wholly, and one partially, maintained at his expense.

The business of the Meeting to commence at ELEVEN, and close at TWO o'clock precisely.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

TO JOURNEYMEN GROCERS.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of good address, and strictly moral habits.

Apply to SWINDEL and JEFFERY, Hallfax.

PROVISION TRADE.

WANTED immediately, a YOUNG MAN, of considerable experience, and of good moral character, to take the entire charge of a Retail Cheese and Butter Establishment in Liverpool. A Young Man who has been living exclusively in the above trade would be preferred.

Apply to S. B. WALCOT, Cheese and Butter Factor, 2, Great Nelson-street North, Liverpool.

AT a MEETING of the ROYSTON DISTRICT FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION, held at CHISHILL, March 27th, 1849, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by the Rev. W. G. Barrett, of Royston; seconded by the Rev. T. Besley, of Buntingford,—

1. That having watched with deep interest the progress of the Church-rate contest in the parishes of Melbourn and Meldreth, this Association deems it incumbent to express its cordial sympathy with the Rev. A. C. Wright, under the petty and protracted persecution to which he has been subjected—to assure him of its high appreciation of the good service done to the cause of religious freedom and equality by the consistent course he has pursued—and to avow its determination to co-operate with all who respect the rights of conscience, and recognise the sole supremacy of Christ in the Church, for the full embodiment of these principles in the legislation of the country.

Moved by the Rev. John Harsant, of Bassingbourn; seconded by the Rev. James Flood, of Melbourn,—

2. That this Association having learned with surprise and indignation, the fact of the imprisonment of the Rev. James Shore, A.M., (virtually) for preaching the Gospel, embraces the earliest opportunity of tendering to him, as a sufferer for righteousness sake, the expression of its Christian and fraternal sympathy; and strenuously urges all within the sphere of its influence, to unite with the friends of truth and justice throughout the empire in such measures as shall secure his speedy liberation, and prevent the recurrence of so flagrant an outrage upon liberty and religion under cover of law.

Moved by the Rev. Thomas Gough, of Barrington; and seconded by the Rev. Henry Trigg, of Thirfield,—

3. That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the *Patriot Nonconformist*, *Banner*, and *Cambridge Independent Press*; and that a copy of the second be forwarded to the Rev. James Shore.

Signed,—

JAMES MIRAMS, Chairman.

ROBERT FORSAITH, Secretary.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BRIXTON-HILL, SURREY.

MR. W. K. ROWE, who, for more than ten years, has been the master of the Brixton-hill British School, purposes commencing the above establishment, for a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils, the first week in April.

The neighbourhood is very delightful, and the premises are pleasantly situated, with extensive garden-grounds, open to a Southern aspect.

Every care will be taken to promote the comfort and happiness of the pupils, both in domestic arrangements and recreation.

Moral and religious training will be an object of constant solicitude, upon the broad principles of the revealed will of God, entirely free from everything sectarian.

The course of secular instruction—Language, Grammar, and Composition, Mathematics, History, ancient and modern, Geography, physical and political, with the use of the Globes, Drawing, Writing, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, Natural Sciences, comprising Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Botany, Geology, human and vegetable, Physiology, Natural Phenomena, &c.

The effort will constantly be made to teach things, rather than words—to lead, by successive steps, from the simple to the more complex, on the principle of that great educator Pestalozzi, to develop the entire child, seeking to render the pupils intelligent, useful, and happy in life—and in some humble measure the means of leading them to a higher and better life.

The Scriptures will be daily read, and the children aided to understand the sense by the interrogation of every lesson; and in their study of the same, be made acquainted with its Geography and Natural History; Oriental Manners and Customs; Laws and Polity of the Jewish Nation; History of the Hebrew Commonwealth; Evidences of Christianity: Fulfilled Prophecy; and whatever may conduce to an intelligent acquaintance with the word of God. But above all, seeking to convince the mind of the claim of God to every human heart, and the consecration of every soul to his service, will be a subject of watchful interest and ardent desire.

For prospectuses and any further particulars, apply at the establishment.

3, Streatham-place, Brixton-hill.

EDUCATION.

MISS TAILER begs to announce that she has succeeded to the Establishment conducted by the late Miss CRUMP.

West Grove, Mill-hill, March, 1849.

EDUCATION.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, wife of the Rev. R. Chamberlain, Swanage, Dorset, is desirous of receiving into her house, after Midsummer, a few Young Ladies, from 5 to 10 years of age, to educate with her own daughters. Her aim will be to combine, as far as possible, the regularity and stimulus of the Boarding School with the comforts, enjoyments, and safeguards of Home. Early application is requested.

Reference is permitted to the Rev. R. ELLIOTT, of Devizes; the Rev. THOS. ADKINS, of Southampton; and the Rev. E. R. CONDELL, M.A., Poole.

TOWNLEY HOUSE, RAMSGATE.

MR. and MRS. HOFLESH, in again inviting the attention of Parents and Guardians to their

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted as above, wish to remind them of the increased facilities of reaching RAMSGATE, afforded by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, the Terminus of which is within a few minutes walk of their House.

Terms, with an engraved view of the House, will be forwarded on application.

WANTED, as CLERK, in a Merchant's and Ship Builder's Office, a Young Man, of good character, who is competent to take charge of a set of books.

Applications, stating terms and references, to be made by letter, prepaid, addressed to M. S. S., at the Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(Established in the year 1829.)

AT the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers, of this Society, "To Apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Sentiments," held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday, MARCH 27th, 1849, the Five first Candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

EDWARD MANNERING, Chairman.

1. James Barrow	1,103	9. John Owen Rees	139
2. George Wheeler	972	10. Thomas Player	100
3. William John Parrett	607	11. Mary Elenor James	81
4. Martha Warriner	545	12. James Bailey	46
5. Thomas Griffith Jones	499	13. Benjamin Humphrys	23
6. Thomas Bumpus	300	14. James William Morgan	20
7. Julia Delway Granville	211	15. David George Jones	6
8. Joseph Theoph. Bishop	172		

N.B.—The votes of the unsuccessful candidates are carried to their account at the next election in September.

THE GLUE QUESTION.

W. ROBINSON, the Inventor of the only GENUINE TIME TESTED LIQUID GLUE, challenges the world to produce an article of equal strength, durability, and general utility, to his Original Patent Liquid Glue. Hitherto all attempts have been utter failures.

Query.—Will the "Improved" imitations bear the hot and cold water tests? Robinson's will, and this is one of the many points in which it excels all others.

Depôts, 75, High Holborn, London, and 20, Mason-street, Hull. Wholesale, by Barclay and Sons, London; Evans and Sons, Liverpool; Smithies, York; Cole, Stonehouse, Devon; Turner, Cross-street, West P. ttergate, Norwich; White and Pike, Birmingham. Retail, by all the principal chemists, oilmen, grocers, and others, in town and country.

In bottles at 6d. and 1s. each.

DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

ON introducing this extraordinary and highly important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphureous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and malic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form gallates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroigneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphureous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroigneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroigneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphureous vapours of the coke mixing with the coffee are entirely avoided. The Silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the apertures being closeable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The Silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a Silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a Silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Aikin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical

jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very Fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, odour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way.

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting.

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and whole form.

"ARTHUR Aikin,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.

Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1848."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

	Per lb.
Common Coffee.....	s. d. s. d.
Ceylon..... Good quality.....	0 9 to 0 11
Fine Plantation.....	1 4 to 1 6
Berice..... Fine to finest.....	0 10 to 1 4
Jamaica..... Good to fine.....	0 11 to 1 4
Very fine to finest.....	1 6 to 1 10
Costa Rica..... A strong and good Coffee.....	1 2 to 1 6
Mocha..... Choice old to finest aged.....	1 5 to 1 10

SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

Common Coffee.....	0 10
Very good and strong.....	1 2
Very strong and full flavoured.....	1 4
Rich and fine flavoured Coffee.....	1 6
Particularly choice Coffee.....	1 8

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	s. d.
Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 0
Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 6
Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle.....	4

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c., of very superior quality, at exceedingly low prices; viz., the very best

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 3s. 3d. per yard.

Splendid Tapestry ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

Elegant Damask for Curtains, from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per yard.

Superior Four-post Bedstead, with cornices, rings, and rods complete, 3½ guineas.

Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, stuffed, all horse hair, from 17s. 6d. to 40s.

Dining-room Chairs, warranted all horse hair, from 12s. 6d. to 25s.

Easy Chairs, in endless variety, from 30s. to 6 guineas.

Couches of superior quality, from 3½ to 7 guineas.

CHAMBER CHAIRS, from 2s. to 4s.

Japanned French Bedstead, 16s. 6d.

Mahogany ditto ditto, 3 guineas to 6 guineas.

Marble-top Wash-stand, 32s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

3-ft. Japanned Chest of Drawers, 22s. 6d.

3-ft. Mahogany ditto ditto, from 40s. to 4½ guineas.

Wool Mattresses, from 14s.

Warranted Purified Feather Beds, in linen ticks, from 3½ to 7 guineas.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, from 3s. to 5s. per foot.

JOHN VOLLUM,

No. 3, PAYMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON,

Respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, to an inspection of his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, manufactured under his own personal inspection of thoroughly seasoned materials, by first rate workmen. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, tawdry articles now so generally introduced to the public, will, upon inspection, be at once apparent to gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Separate show rooms for Bedding, an extensive stock of which is always on sale, guaranteed perfectly purified and ready for immediate use.

The Carpet Department will be found to contain a large and splendid assortment of Velvet Pile, Axminster, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c.

A choice stock of Silk and Worsted Damasks, Silk Tabouretts, Brocades, Chintzes, &c., of the most novel and recherché designs, the prices of which will be found at least 20 per cent. under any other house in London, for articles of the same quality.

The name of VOLLUM has stood pre-eminent for upwards of 42 years for a superior class of Furniture, combined with very low prices, having been established in the immediate locality in the year 1804, and now just removed to No. 3, PAYMENT, FINSBURY; observe, on the right-hand side passing down the City-road towards the Bank.

Families waited upon with patterns and designs without charge if not approved. Detailed Catalogues, containing an accurate guide to persons about commencing housekeeping, to be had gratis, or sent post free.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns.

N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented.

JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medals, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire brackets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers in town or country.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits

all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d.

stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors 2 12 0

Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished 0 14 6

Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating 5 5 0

Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing 0 18 6

Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing 4 17

Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask 0 13 6

Rosewood couch to match 4 0 0

Mahogany couch, in hair cloth 3 13 6

Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany 6 6 0

Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished 2 12 0

Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant) 4 14 6

Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles 4 14 6

Ditto, very superior 15 15s. 6d. to 16 16 6

Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices 2 12 6

Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours 1 3 6

Superior ditto 1 9 0

Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices 3 10 0

Chimney glasses, in gilt frames 10 10 0

Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

24, PAYMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Under

Patronage of Royalty, and the authority of the Faculty. Upwards of Forty Years' Experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthma and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 12d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Dover, February 25th, 1848.

"SIR,—Please to send to Messrs. Barclay and Sons for enclosure another dozen of your excellent Cough Lozenges. Having lately had a severe attack of influenza, attended with violent cough for five days, preventing my lying down in bed, I made trial of your lozenges, and am happy to say, with the blessing of God, they proved of the greatest service, and their use produced almost instantaneous relief. I give you this intelligence from a desire that others might also be led to make the trial. I hope they will experience the same result.

"I remain, yours truly,

"O. HAMBRICK."

"To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard."

Liverpool, March 2nd, 1849.

ROYAL BANK BUILDINGS.—We an-

nounced, on the 22nd of January, the arrival of some very promising "Chops," of the new crop of Black Tea—one of which, the Kee-Hing Chop—which we considered decidedly superior in quality to other marks, we had then purchased. This is now ready for delivery to families; and we are happy to inform our friends that the test of experience has fully ratified the opinion which we pronounced on its merits. It is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of undeniable excellence.

Where QUALITY is thus made the primary consideration, and PRICE is fixed upon strictly economical principles, we feel confident that our own interests, as involved in the question of PROFITS, will be secured by the increasing demand which has been and must be the inevitable result of our system, so obviously based on justice and prudence.

A large proportion—probably more than two-thirds—of the first-class of Black Tea imported during the present season has proved to be very inferior in quality, though it is, at the same time, deceptive in appearance. In consequence of this fallacious resemblance to a choice commodity, many families have, no doubt, experienced much disappointment and annoyance, especially in cases where they have placed too great confidence in parties possessing little, if any, sound judgment in the selection of Tea—a department of trade which now requires more than ordinary experience, care, and skill.

The gratifying amount of success which has attended our efforts, and the recognised superiority of our Teas, have induced many dealers, (more ambitious than conscientious, and with more of assurance than of right principle) to resort to the expedient of soliciting Families in our names, but without our authority, and, in some instances, to adopt the still more delusive plan of opening shops in this and other towns, over which our Names have been ostentatiously paraded in large letters as baits to the Purchaser.

It is, however, a source of unfeigned satisfaction to us that, notwithstanding all the schemes resorted to in order to mislead the Public, the support which has been accorded to us in this New Branch of our Trade—the supply of Families—has been steadily increasing during the last nine years. This fact, while it calls for our grateful acknowledgments, affords a satisfactory proof that the public can readily discriminate between the false professions which are too often employed to push the sale of an article, and that conscientious care which looks to a permanent connexion as the chief source of a profitable business with mutual advantage.

It is therefore, only requisite for us to remark that our place of business is in the ROYAL BANK BUILDINGS, near the EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

The principles upon which our business has hitherto been conducted having operated successfully in protecting the interests of the public, we again refer to those principles, as the basis upon which our system of business will continue to be carried out in future. It will be found that we steadily adhere to the following important maxims:—

First,—To afford to Families considerable advantages in Price, combined with every security as to Quality.

Secondly,—Never to permit our young men to press the sale, or recommend the quality, of any article not actually inquired for; but to let every sample of our goods rest for support upon its own intrinsic merits.

The adoption of these rules has received the stamp of public approbation. Our persevering observance of them will prove the surest guarantee that we can offer of our sincere desire to merit the unprecedented amount of support with which we have been favoured.

As complaints have been made of the inconvenience frequently experienced by families, in consequence of having to wait in giving their orders at our hitherto crowded Retail Counter, we are happy to announce that we have made arrangements with the Management of the Royal Bank, by which we shall obtain considerable addition to our front premises, with the advantage of an entrance direct from Dale-street. The necessary alterations are now in progress, and we hope to open these premises in a few weeks, with many increased facilities for the transaction of our business.

Families residing in the country may now avail themselves of the low rates of charge upon the carriage of parcels by railway, and thus obtain their supplies without any material additional expense. The charges are regulated by the various Railway Companies upon precisely proportionate scales, according to weight and distance. The facilities thus afforded by several lines which have been recently opened, will enable us to supply parties in many localities from which we have been hitherto, to some extent, excluded by the obstacles which existed to prevent the prompt delivery of goods, and by the heavy cost of transit.

It is necessary that we should state that whenever desired, we pre-pay the carriage of parcels forwarded from our Establishment, including the charge in the invoice. Some parties, with a view to attraction, indiscriminately offer to defray the carriage. It is obviously impossible that such promises can be carried into effect without inflicting ultimate disappointment on the purchaser. Whilst we avoid such unsatisfactory engagements, we take the better alternative of sending to all parts of the kingdom a superior quality of tea at a price which must tend to secure further transactions.

Attention is invited to the FINE BLACK TEA, at 4s. and 4s. 4d.; also excellent Second Qualities at 3s. to 3s. 6d., which can be well recommended to the notice of all large consumers.

THE FINE OLD MOCHA COFFEE 1s. 6d. PER POUND

FINE COSTA RICA, 1s. 2d. PLANTATION, 11d.

ROBERT ROBERTS AND CO.,

Entrance up the Steps leading to the BANK.

LIVERPOOL, March 2, 1849.

THE TWO HOUSES.—FINANCIAL REFORM.

"Curtail your expenses," we hear everywhere said; Now, to do this completely, begin at the head; Since all great reforms emanate from the brain; And, therefore, let's trust this appeal is not vain. The aid of the fair sex we need in our plan Of financial reform—for we know that they can, By selecting their goods from the Blue House depôts, Establish the fact that our stock of chapeaus Is the largest in London—the cheapest, the best, From the north to the south, from the east to the west. We've the newest Parisian styles in our stock, Replete with improvements of bleach and in block; Our Bonnets are famed the Metropolis round, And none can be more economical found; 8) the Royal Blue Houses your suffrages seek, With Freestone for Premier, whose styles are unique.

E. W. FREESTONE can now offer for inspec-

tion the most varied and extensive stock of Bonnets in the Metropolis, comprising the elite of the newest Parisian Fashions; also every description of Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets; with Ornamental Plaids of all kinds. Leghorns and Chips blocked by Hydraulic Pressure; and the whole bleached by De la Rue's Patent Process. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 132, High-street, Shoreditch.

E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor. Shoppers, Drapers, and Country Dealers supplied at reasonable prices.

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any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and pagged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, NO. 176.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	The Taxes on Knowledge 247
A New Opponent in a Threadbare Garb 237	Spirit of the Press 248
The Clergy Relief Bill... 238	Mirror of Parliament 249
The Anti-state-church Movement 238	Mr. Macaulay in Glasgow 251
The Case of Mr. Shore... 239	Law and Police Intelligence 252
Religious Intelligence.... 240	Court, Official, and Personal News 252
Correspondence..... 241	Literature 253
Foreign and Colonial News 242	Literary Miscellany..... 254
Ireland..... 244	Science and Art..... 254
The People's League 244	Gleanings 255
Postscript 245	Births, Marriages, &c..... 255
POLITICAL:—	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 255
Summary 246	The Gazette 256
Difficulties 246	Markets 256
Law and Conscience .. 247	Advertisements 256

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A NEW OPPONENT IN A THREADBARE GARB.

"The Separation of Church and State injurious to Religion"—a sixpenny tract, "by a Dissenting Minister," just published by Messrs. Aylott and Jones—claims at our hands a passing notice. It is not in the novelty of the publication, either in regard to its matter, or to the circumstances under which it is sought to be thrust before the world's eye—nor in the style of its performance, which may be described in two words, as respectable twaddle—nor in the spirit pervading it, which, from beginning to end, is merely the chuckle of self-confident ignorance, that we recognise the force of the claim. Our sole reason for meddling with it is drawn from the fact, that it embodies a fallacy, originated by interested parties, encouraged by historians and lawyers whose State-church sympathies put fictions in the place of facts, and received as incontestable by most of the clergy, and by some who rejoice in the designation of Dissenters.

The tract does not answer to its title. It has but one idea in it—and even that is exhibited the wrong side upwards. Withdraw that one idea from it, and the whole thing falls to pieces. What is it? Simply this—that the Church of England is not a State-paid Church—that the funds appropriated to the support of her ministers are the property of those ministers, in the same sense as the proceeds of a private endowment belong to the beneficiary—and that any appropriation of it by the State to secular purposes would be nothing more nor less than an act of robbery. We are, perhaps, a little hasty in saying that this is the only idea mooted in the publication before us—others are introduced, although they are not reasoned out—such, for example, as the great blessing conferred upon our nation by Providence, that it is so largely relieved from the burden and expense of religious ordinances, a state of things the full value of which our "Dissenting minister" seems well qualified to appreciate—the propriety of conforming the religious instruction of a State-church to the religious sentiments of the majority—and the arguments which may be urged in support of Church patronage.

They who maintain the inalienability of property now devoted to the Church invariably assume, as this writer does, that the bulk, if not the whole of it was originally bestowed upon, or bequeathed to, the Church, by pious or benevolent individuals—kings, nobles, ecclesiastics, lords of manors, and large land proprietors. Now we do not question that some portion of the Church's wealth came from such sources—but we contend that tithes constituting by far the larger moiety of it, did not, and could not, originate in any such cause. We argue this on several grounds, any one of which we take to be satisfactory.

Not a single historical fact of importance can be cited in evidence of the private origin of tithes. The decree of Offa—perhaps the most ancient documentary proof that can be referred to, is

clearly against the correctness of this view of the question.

So far as history and the nature of the thing can determine, the right of tithes is a right whose foundation is in the common or unwritten law of the realm, occasionally confirmed, expounded, or restricted by statute law. Tithes could not have been individual endowments—for the law holds that they are to be paid *de omnibus renovantibus et crescentibus*, on all things capable of renovation and increase. Now we can conceive of individuals granting to the Church a tenth of their land—but we cannot conceive of their power to give in perpetuity the tithe not only of all grain and grass produced upon it by human ingenuity and industry, but of the cattle fed upon it—of the wool which grows upon the sheep's backs—of hay, clover, and vetches—of parsley, sage, onions, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, anise, mint, rue, apples, gooseberries, pears, plums, cherries, currants, lily-flowers, and the like—of pine-apples, grapes, melons, and hot-house plants in general—of wood under twenty years of age—of broom, heath, furze, and fern—of hens, geese, ducks, pigeons, and eggs—of milk and cheese—of fish, whether taken in the sea, in an enclosed or open river, or in a wear or fishery—and of mills which grind meal for food or for hire. It is sheer puerility to contend that the Church's right to a tenth of all these things—all, be it remembered, legally titheable—whether the produce of lands immemorially under cultivation, or of those reclaimed from sterility and waste within our own times, or of large tracts redeemed from the retiring sea—was given to the Church by individual benevolence, and reposes upon the same basis as a right conferred by private endowment—and we can only wonder, at the ignorance or the impudence of those who assume to have discovered the sources of a universal liability to tithe in the personal gifts of our remote ancestors. Yet these are the men who, with our author, scruple not to tell us that "in the minds of all sound lawyers and statesmen, the alleged arguments of the British Anti-state-church Association to prove Church property to be national property, will appear but as idle noise, and their indignant appeals will only provoke a smile of pity and wonder, except with their own partizans, and the superficial generally."

The "Dissenting minister" speaks as loudly and as positively as if he really suspected the solidity of the position he has taken up. And, indeed, notwithstanding the frequency of his phrases implying "that Church property was almost entirely derived from private sources"—"that it never belonged to the State"—that it is "the parochial property of the clergy," and that "their pay was originally provided by the piety of their ancestors"—it is clear that he is not at bottom so confident, as he deems it politic to appear to his readers. For example, he says—"Whatever support was afforded by *grants of land*, by individuals, to be used by the Romish Church, or her missionaries, or her dependent British hierarchy, at discretion, for the advancement of the Christian religion in this country, the property so bestowed, and now continuing Church property, became, and is, inalienable, on any principle of justice—but whatever may have been given by legislative enactment, of the nature of a *tax on posterity*, such as the Church-rate, may equitably be withdrawn. No tax can be laid upon posterity except as subject to the revision of posterity. Some may contend that tithes, said to have been granted by Offa, in 747, are of the latter character; *we do not think so*—but the question is open to Parliamentary discussion."

If, however, the grant of tithes could be proved to be a national, and therefore a conditional grant, it would not be inalienable, but being held by the national will, might be liable to national revocation—not however for the benefit of individuals, but of the nation at large." "*We do not think so*! So, about £6,000,000 annually are to be coolly wiped off from the claim of the State, and in favour of the "parochial clergy," by "*we do not think so*." Not a single reason is assigned—not a single historical fact is adduced—not a

single guiding analogy is pointed out, in support of this naked "*we do not think so*"—but on a bold assumption of this kind is erected a charge of dishonesty against the British Anti-state-church Association, for daring to conclude that tithes are in their very nature "*a tax upon posterity*," and that the authority which alone could have granted it, has an equal right to withdraw it!

Now in opposition to this anonymous "Dissenting minister"—anonymus, however, only on the title-page of his tract, for at the foot of his Appendix he appears to have become so well satisfied with his performance that he subscribes himself "William Mason"—in opposition to his simple, unsupported, "*we do not think so*," and his charge against the writers of the Anti-state-church Association Tracts of ignorance and dishonesty, we quote the following passages from Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, and the *Edinburgh Review*. Had we space, we would give the cogent train of reasoning by which the conclusion of these celebrated men is established—but it will suffice to our present purpose to present simply the results of it in the language of each. Sir James Mackintosh terminates a chain of lucid argument in these words, "The State is the proprietor of the Church revenues, but its faith, it may be said, is pledged to those who have entered into the Church for the continuance of those incomes for which they abandoned all other pursuits." Lord Brougham—"The clergy were officers of the State, and, like other officers of the State, might be got rid of in proportion as they were no farther required. If Church property was private property, why was not the pay of the army and navy personal in an equal degree?" Lord Melbourne—"The tithes and landed property in the hands of clergymen, did not belong to them, but was a portion of the National property, which had been set aside either by the institutions of the country, or by the superstitution of former ages, for the maintenance of the established religion of this country." The *Edinburgh Review*, Vol. XXXVIII.—"It is to the acknowledgment of the great principle that the State may legislate as freely upon the revenues of the Church, as upon the interests of any other class of men in the kingdom, or upon any other description of *public property*, that England and Ireland must look for ultimate and effectual relief from one of the great grievances under which they now suffer." To these quotations, let us add the notorious fact that tithes have always been claimed by the Church, until a comparatively late period, *jure divino*, which, of course, would have been unnecessary, if they had originated in private beneficence. So Thorpe, an immediate follower of Wycliffe, in his examination before Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the eighth year of Henry IV., says, "But (as Cisterciensis telleth) in the thousandth year of our Lord Jesu Christe, two hundredth and eleventh yere one Pope Gregory the Tenth ordered new tythes first to be given to priestes, now in the newe law." And Wycliffe himself, speaking of the Popish bishops, says, "They take not tythes and offerings by the form of the Old Testament, that is, parting them in common to all the priests and ministers of the Church—nor according to the form of the Gospel, that is, having a simple livelihood, given without compulsion, by the free devotion of the people: but they take them according to a new law of sinful men, one priest challenging to himself all the tythes of a great country." How could these men have spoken thus, and that without contradiction, of tithes as the result of law, if they had been regarded in their time as private benefactions?

We have exceeded our limits, without having been able to set forth a *tithe* of what we have at hand in confutation of the careless assumptions of this writer. We may, perhaps, resume the subject. Meanwhile, in gratitude for the free advice which this gentleman tenders to the British Anti-state-church Association, to "return to an honest and upright course," and to "confess their error in having given to the Church property a false, and fraudulent designation," we beg to whisper in his ear our

counsel to him. We suggest to him, then, the propriety of dealing out his dull jokes and heavy banter cautiously when discussing a question of the facts relating to which he is in profound ignorance. We submit that he laughs too soon at the "superficial" arguments of his opponents, when he gives evidence that his own knowledge does not even reach the surface. And we caution him, before he puts pen to paper again, and paper to print, that he may extend the range of his reading without injury to his understanding, and that a little more modesty of tone, with not a little more information, will be requisite to save him from an imputation which courtesy forbids us, on this his first offence, to particularize.

THE CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

LETTER TO THE HON. E. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.

SIR,—You are endeavouring to obtain for those of the clergy who are not satisfied with their position, the right to renounce their holy orders and to become laymen or dissenting ministers; and you have proposed a measure well calculated to accomplish this object. Sir G. Grey has, however, intimated that in committee he shall propose that the clause which allows seceding clergymen to be eligible to seats in Parliament shall be expunged; and other members have suggested the propriety of handing over such clergymen to the bishop, that they may be deprived of holy orders by the ecclesiastical court. Permit me, as a clergyman, to express an opinion that the noble work which you have undertaken will be rendered inefficient and the intended boon be changed into an insult, if you consent to such alterations in the Clergy Relief Bill.

At a time when thousands of the clergy are doing all in their power to bring the people back to a love of forms and ceremonies, and to a faith in charms, it would ill agree with the object you have in view to give weight to an opinion that a peculiar virtue is conferred by the imposition of the bishop's hands which no power on earth can remove. A simple declaration, made before a magistrate or notary public, ought to be sufficient to place a clergyman in the position he would have held if he had never been ordained.

It is asserted that this facility of egress would tempt many to divest themselves of their sacred office. But surely it can be no great compliment to the Church for those to continue who could so easily be induced to go out. It is a prevailing opinion of our day, that greater facility ought to be given for the transfer of property, and we have no fear that a man will rush into poverty because of the ease with which he can sell or give away stock, or draw a cheque at the bank. Why, then, should we fear that a clergyman who approves of the Church would leave the Church merely because an open door is set before him?

It is said also that prelates ought to have the power of deprivation given to them, because the parties entered the Church of their own accord, knowing that their position would be unalterable. To which I reply, in the first place, that to compel thousands of men to profess through life all the opinions to which they subscribed at the early age of 23, is to encourage hypocrisy and to check the search after truth; and that such compulsion can never be desired by those who have perfect reliance upon the truth of the doctrines taught by the Church. And, in the next place, I answer, that the Church of England in which many of the clergy were ordained is not the same Church of England as that in which they now find themselves.

Formerly, there were only two sorts of clergymen, the orthodox and the evangelical; and there was also every prospect of a salutary reformation of the Church. Since that time a modified form of popery has largely prevailed in the Church; and the Church of England, instead of becoming more scriptural, and more protestant, has made vast strides towards Rome; some illustration of which you will find in the accompanying poem on Puseyism or Protestant Popery, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

When, about nineteen years ago, a Church Reformation Society was formed under the auspices of the late Lord Henley, the Bishop of London persuaded his lordship to postpone the movement, alleging that the bishops themselves were intending to bring into Parliament a measure for the reformation of the Church. In an evil hour Lord Henley and the provisional committee yielded to this persuasion and dissolved the society. It is needless for me to inform a member of the legislature that the reforms which have emanated from the bishops have consisted chiefly in an increase of most of the episcopal incomes, the expenditure of enormous sums upon bishop's palaces, and an augmentation of the power of the prelate over the poorer and more helpless portion of the clergy, whilst the revelations of Mr. Horsman sufficiently show that the mighty abuses of the Church continue unreformed. At a more hopeful period, however, and in the midst of promises of church reform, many young men were entering the Church, whose hopes have not only been grievously disappointed, but these false promises of reform have ended in leading

the Church of England more than half way to Rome; and I venture to assert that the Church of England of which I am now a minister is the same only in name as the Church of England to which, at my ordination, twenty-nine years ago, I promised obedience.

And although, for reasons assigned in my "Letter to the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel," I do not think it right to leave the Church so long as there is a hope of promoting its reform, or so long as my advocacy of civil and religious liberty does not preclude me from a sphere of usefulness, or from obtaining a pastoral charge within her pale; yet those of the clergy who prefer secession have, under these altered circumstances, an obvious right to leave the Church with as much honour as they entered it, and to be in all respects the same as if they had never been ordained.

If, however, when a clergyman gives up all present income and future prospects of preferment in the Church, he is also to wear a badge of degradation by his exclusion from honourable service of his country, he will be in a worse position than either laymen, or dissenting ministers, all of whom are eligible to seats in Parliament if the people should think fit to send them thither.

I trust, therefore, that you will persevere in carrying through Parliament the Clergy Relief Bill in all its integrity; and that, rather than suffer it to be deprived of its simple and equitable enactments, you will withdraw it altogether until an enlightened public opinion will enable you to do this act of justice to the clergy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Bath, March 23, 1849.

THOMAS SPENCER.

ANOTHER SECESSION FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—A Lancaster correspondent of the *Patriot* writes:—"The extraordinary 'Essay' of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, is effecting a great work. Amongst the friends of the State-Church who have read the book, and on whose minds its contents have had a telling and practical influence, is the Rev. John Dodson, Vicar of Cockerham, near Lancaster. Convinced by the facts it details, and the arguments it supplies, of the evil and unscriptural character of the present Establishment, he has nobly imitated the example of Mr. Noel, and for ever abandoned it. Last Friday or Saturday, he sent in his resignation to the Bishop of the diocese, which was accepted, and in the afternoon of last Sabbath, preached his farewell sermon to a crowded congregation. In taking this step, Mr. Dodson has made many sacrifices. He has left a living worth £650 a-year, and given up a beautiful residence. But what is worse, he has incurred the displeasure of many with whom he has before associated and co-operated; and forfeited, in all probability for ever, the society and friendship of many in respectable life with whom he stands intimately connected. But the manliness and grace which have enabled him to brave the storm, and take the decisive step, will, I trust, support him under any deprivation of sympathy, abandonment, and unkind treatment, to which he may be subjected. The sensation produced by his secession in the neighbourhood is, as might be expected, very great. The *Lancaster Guardian* states that the event took place on Saturday week, and "was induced, we believe, by conscientious scruples as to the doctrine of baptismal regeneration."

SEIZURES FOR CHURCH-RATES.—A correspondent of the *Leicester Mercury* writes:—"The quiet village of Kirby Muxloe was disturbed a few days ago by one of those disgraceful scenes which so frequently spring out of episcopal tyranny—tyranny which ever attaches itself to any dominant sect armed with secular power, and which calls so loudly through the length and breadth of the land for legislative redress. Mr. George Hall, a gentleman of high respectability residing in that parish, and who had previously offered a subscription on the voluntary principle more than the amount of his rate, was nevertheless distrained upon for the sum of £7 0s. 10d., for which the churchwardens, Messrs. I. Hooke and S. Brewin, seized seven sheep worth £15! A poor man of excellent character in the same village—William Copson—was also visited by these modest supporters of this widely-detested system, and for a rate of 6s. 8d. his little home—though it has been an Englishman's boast to consider his house as his castle—was forcibly stripped of most of those articles of furniture he had long laboured hard to secure, viz., six chairs, one dining table, one deal table, one barrow, and two blankets, valued by the churchwardens at £2 11s., but in reality worth double the money. In this latter case the cloven foot has been too prominently disclosed. I am credibly informed that this seizure was made without proper legal authority, and have reason to believe that the friends of the poor man will forthwith enter an action against the parties who committed this atrocious outrage upon the liberty of conscience."

CHURCH-RATES, MARGATE.—On Thursday last, a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of this parish was held at St. John's Church, for the purpose of making a church-rate for the ensuing year. The estimates having been read by Mr. Churchwarden Wood, and which amounted to about £170, he asked for a two-penny rate. This was opposed by Dr. Chambers, Messrs. Crofts, Boys, Woodward, and several others. On the show of hands being taken for and against the rate, the latter had the majority; upon which the hangers-on demanded a poll, which was taken on Friday and Saturday, terminating in favour of the rate.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

ROCHDALE.—The annual meeting of the Anti-state church Society was held in the Public-hall, Baillie-street, on Friday week, when Mr. John Petrie was called to the chair. On the platform were many of the leading Dissenters of the town. The room was excessively crowded during the whole of the meeting. The Chairman opened the business of the evening by reading a placard calling the meeting, and stating the objects they had in view by thus assembling together. He showed that they had no wish to interfere with any one's religious opinions so long as he did not require those to support them who did not believe in them. The Rev. Mr. Smith made a telling speech against the alliance of Church and State, and made many ludicrous comparisons between the fishermen of Galilee and their successors. He concluded with a motion condemning the endowment of any sect of religionists at the expense of another. Mr. Jacob Bright seconded this resolution, in a speech of some length. Mr. John Kingsley, one of the deputation, made a most humorous speech, in illustrating the mode of making a bishop, and went at some length into the slavish submission that clergymen must submit to from the union of Church and State. The Rev. Mr. Burchell, the Rev. C. Kirtland, and the Rev. W. R. Brown, spoke at some length on the various grievances Dissenters had to complain of from the State Church. The meeting broke up soon after ten o'clock.

HULL.—The members of this Society held their usual monthly meeting in the school-room of Salt-house-lane Chapel, on Wednesday evening, when arrangements were entered into to receive a deputation from the Parent Society, consisting of J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., Rev. J. Clapp, of Appledore, and Mr. J. C. Williams, Secretary of the Association, who are to visit Hull during the forthcoming week.

DEWSBURY.—On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting of the above Association was held in the large new school-room of Ebenezer Independent Chapel. The chair was taken by Matthew Hale, Esq., and the time of the meeting was principally occupied in listening to the argumentative and excellent speeches of the Rev. H. Toller, and J. C. Williams, Esq., the deputation. Resolutions, affirming the evils of the connexion of Church and State, the injury inflicted thereby on Churchmen, on Dissenters, and on the cause of spiritual religion—the necessity of seeking a speedy dissolution of the union by all suitable means, and expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the objects of the Association—were passed without a single dissenter. The friends of the union were invited to express their objections to the statements advanced, but no one appeared to defend the Establishment; and the auditory, consisting of a very large proportion of persons from the various denominations in the town, seemed highly to relish and appreciate the opinions and arguments of the speakers.—*Leeds Mercury*.

BARNSELY.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in the theatre, Barnsley, to receive a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. Mr. Edward Brady was unanimously called to the chair. Resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried amidst general applause. The first was moved by the Rev. B. Beddow, of Barnsley, seconded by the Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough; the second was moved by J. C. Williams, Esq., of London, seconded by Mr. John Shaw, of Barnsley. Barnsley was visited by a deputation from the Society a year ago. On the first occasion there was a large audience, but on this, the second occasion, the interest was so great that many were compelled to go away, unable to gain admission in consequence of the crowded state of the building.—*Ibid*.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., delivered a highly-interesting lecture on the Anti-state-church question, in the Cross-lanes School-room, Hebden-bridge. His subject was, "The Political Bearings of Church Establishments," which he placed before the meeting in a clear and lucid manner, running over a large tract of history, and displaying how religious State dependence had ever rendered the clergy alike despotic, cringing, and unprincipled. He kept up the attention of the audience (numbering from 400 to 500) for nearly two hours; and as he played the battery of either argument, fact, or ridicule against the doomed walls, he produced an equally happy effect. A unanimous vote of thanks to the lecturer, amid loud applause, and afterwards to the Chairman (the Rev. J. Handley), closed the meeting.

OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE.—A lecture was delivered in the Town-hall at this place, on Tuesday evening week (the 20th inst.), by J. Kingsley, Esq., on the separation of Church and State. The chair was taken by Mr. Abraham Milne, cotton spinner, and the large room of the hall was well filled. The Revs. John Birt, R. M. Davies, and J. Hodgson, were on the platform. The able manner in which Mr. Kingsley exposed the evils attendant upon the union, and showed the injustice of the connexion, was fully appreciated by the audience, who were very attentive, and testified their approval of the lecturer's remarks by frequent and hearty cheers. At the close of the address, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Kingsley, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

To-morrow (Thursday) a public meeting will be held at Islington (see advertisement), when Messrs. Besley and Miall, the Revs. W. Forster, T. E. Thoresby, and other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the directors of this Association was held last night—Thomas Russell, Esq., in the chair. A petition in favour of the Hon. Mr. Bouverie's bill "for the Relief of Ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland, declaring their Dissent therefrom," which had been drawn up by a committee appointed at a meeting of the directors, held last week, was approved of, ordered to be signed by the directors, and transmitted to Charles Cowan, Esq., for presentation to the House of Commons. The chairman stated that from a correspondence which he had carried on with the Secretary of the British Anti-state-church Association, he had learned that a deputation from that Association, consisting of Messrs. Miall and Vincent, would visit Scotland during the third week of April, and would address a meeting in this city on Monday, the 16th of that month. Mr. Hunter, one of the secretaries, stated that he had written to the members for the city regarding the clause in the Scottish Registration Bill, which provides that session clerks be appointed registrars, unless disapproved of by the Registrar-General; and that he had received a letter from Mr. Cowan, intimating that the bill had been referred to a select committee, composed of Scotch county members, almost all of whom are supporters of the Government, and promising to bring the views of the directors before them. It was resolved that an expression of sympathy should be sent from the directors to the Rev. James Shore, in consequence of the persecution which he was at present suffering from his having sought, on conscientious grounds, to become a Dissenter from the Church of England; and the annual public meeting of the Association was appointed to take place on the evening of Monday, the 9th of April.—*Scottish Press.*

CHALLENGE TO THE REV. CLOTWORTHY GILLMOR.—A Scotch Voluntary sends us the following communication:—"The Voluntary Dissenters of Scotland, as you are aware, are justly proud of the prominent and vigorous stand which they made, 12 or 15 years ago, in opposition to Church Establishments. The efforts which they then put forth were certainly the means of drawing the public mind more fully to this subject than had ever been done before. The Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor, in his Reply to the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's 'Essay on the Union between Church and State,' has thought fit on this account to cast some unworthy and unfounded reflections on the people of Scotland. A rev. gentleman of this city, who has greatly distinguished himself by his able and persevering advocacy of the voluntary principle, feeling justly indignant at Mr. Gillmor's statements, and being anxious to vindicate the views and the character of Scotch Voluntaries before an English audience, challenged this censorious vicar to a public discussion of the question of Church Establishments in any part of England. Nearly a month has elapsed since the challenge was sent, but as yet no answer has been received. There is ground, therefore, to suspect that however valorous this State-church champion may be within the walls of his own study or of his own church, he lacks the fair and manly courage to stand up to advance and defend his opinions face to face with an opponent, in presence of an intelligent assembly of his countrymen. Though the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor has thus apparently shrunk from the contest, yet I know that my friend here is ready at any time to debate this great and important question with any incumbent of the Church of England, from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the humblest curate. From his talents, experience, and knowledge of the subject, I consider him to be eminently qualified for engaging in such a work; and therefore it is to be hoped that some one of the thousands of State-paid clergymen in England, who are panting to signalize themselves by defending their system, will step forward and take Mr. Gillmor's place."

SKETCH OF A RIGHT REV. PRELATE.—The *Daily News*, in speaking of the Bishop of Durham's conduct in reference to the Bishopwearmouth rectory, gives the following epitome of his official life, which it feels obliged to do, "despite his considerable private charities and his liberal political opinions":—"It is impossible to look back on Dr. Maltby's ecclesiastical career with any satisfaction; it is characterized by undesired success; it is undistinguished by services to religion or by benefits to the Church. From the days of Leighton Buzzard downwards, it has been beneficial to himself, his kinsmen, his gossips, and his patron's families only. Though the Church Temporalities Act of 1836, which received the royal assent on the 13th of August, was made to have a retrospective effect from the 4th of March preceding, the day on which Dr. Maltby was translated from Chichester to Durham, for the very purpose of bringing his income in the latter diocese within the sum, £8,000 a year (or at least £4,000 a year more than a Bishop of Durham ought to have), limited by that statute; though its operation was thus fixed in order to catch Dr. Maltby; yet he—skilful, lucky man—with the connivance of the Ecclesiastical Commission, evaded and eluded its intention. He slipped through its provisions; is now in receipt of some £16,000 a year, and 'has already,' said Mr. Horsman, speaking on the 14th of December, 1847, 'received £60,000 over and above the sum named for him by Parliament.' He was called to his present diocese in times when the moral responsibilities of its government have greatly increased; and he thus entered upon its administration under an arrangement as to its revenues, which, whilst prejudicial to the church and against the spirit of the law, has proved most beneficial to himself. The consequences are natural. He has not arrested, he

has encouraged, by his own individual example, that monstrous waste of the mineral property of the Church that renders Durham an ecclesiastical eyre, and its clergy a bye-word. He has revived in his diocese the practice of episcopal nepotism, giving to his son, his nephews, his kinsmen, his friends, and his connexions, its choicest benefices. To the poor and lowly he has given poor and starveling livings; to the rich and nobly born he has given substantial vicarages and fat rectories. And all this maladministration may be fairly attributable to his own pecuniary position in the diocese. The lucky arrangement he made on his translation corrupted him, just as, according to Macaulay, the principal cause of ministerial venality in the time of the Stuarts, was the enormous incomes assigned to the great offices of state."

THE CASE OF MR. SHORE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In suggesting a parallel between my case and that of those who have been imprisoned for the non-payment of church-rates, you allude to the oath of "canonical obedience." I think it would have been fairer if you had gone on to say that the only charge against me is that of preaching and praying with my congregation without the Bishop's authority, and that my obedience to the Bishop is expressly qualified by the word "godly." How far it may be a "godly admonition" to prohibit me from preaching, I leave to others to judge—I only wish the case to be fairly laid before them. I have always myself fully sympathized with those Dissenters who have been imprisoned for the non-payment of church-rates; but because I have been once a clergyman, it seems that the course I have taken in preaching without the Bishop's authority as a Dissenting minister can never quite commend itself to the *Nonconformist*. Indeed, strange as it may appear, I have been most frequently met by opponents, and sometimes even at public meetings, with no other ground for their opposition than the *Nonconformist* newspaper in their hands. While, however, I state this, I have pleasure in adding, that I feel perfectly assured you would not knowingly permit a wrong impression of my case to be conveyed through your paper, and that I have your cordial sympathy under my present circumstances.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHORE.

The Gaol, St. Thomas, Exeter, March 23, 1849.

[Mr. Shore's friend, Mr. Binney, we trust, will now see the inconvenience of introducing into his advocacy of Mr. Shore's case, extraneous topics serving no other purpose than that of throwing a doubt upon the reputation of other sufferers for conscience sake. Mr. Binney had taken exception to the course pursued by certain church-rate recusants, as being a voluntary courting of imprisonment. We say, that were we driven to institute comparisons, it would be easy to create as unfounded and ungenerous an impression in Mr. Shore's case, as Mr. Binney's remarks had a tendency to do in the case of Mr. Baines, of Leicester. We can assure Mr. Shore that we thoroughly approve of his acting in obedience to his better judgment, however he may have previously bound himself—and we should deeply regret adding a single pang to his sufferings by any remark of ours, even if rightly understood. But we have convictions and sympathies in reference to others who have borne wrong for what they and we regarded as the cause of religious liberty—and we cannot allow Mr. Shore's friend, even in pleading Mr. Shore's cause, to treat them as unworthy, without showing to what inconvenience such a course might lead if resorted to in their defence.]

MR. SHORE IN PRISON.—Several deputations have visited Mr. Shore—Dr. Reed last Friday, the Rev. and venerated Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, on Tuesday. A deputation is also to come from Exeter-hall, as the bearer of an address of condolence, written on vellum, and beautifully framed, as a memento of this remarkable event, which is both disgraceful to the Church and the civilization of the country. The important Plymouth meeting briefly noticed elsewhere, have also voted a deputation, and deputations have likewise been sent from various religious bodies. Mr. Shore has also had the most gratifying offers of more substantial sympathy. On Sunday he received a munificent offer from a gentleman to pay the whole of the Bishop's demand. On Wednesday another benevolent individual remitted a draft for the amount of the episcopal "attachment" under which Mr. Shore is imprisoned, and on mentioning it to the governor of the gaol, that worthy gentleman informed him of the tender forethought exercised in his behalf—that notwithstanding that specious and very candid letter of Mr. Ralph Barnes last week, which was intended to convey the impression, that he would be let out on payment of the attachment of the Privy Council, another detainer was now lodged against him in the event of the first being paid. So much for Mr. Secretary Barnes's candour; we had a very high opinion of this gentleman for a considerable period, notwithstanding that many shrewd people would shake their heads, and declared their belief that the prelatial agent was fit for the episcopal work. It will be seen by public announcement that a meeting will be convened in this city for Wednesday next, when the celebrated Sir Culling Eardley

will take the chair. We have no doubt, from the state of feeling in the town, that a full and enthusiastic meeting will convey to the empire at large, the public feeling of Exeter on this great outrage, committed by the laws, at the instance of a Bishop of the Established Church, upon one of the humbler clergy. Enough has been said, perhaps, upon the personal part of the matter, and the extent to which the Bishop has compromised himself therein.—*Western (Exeter) Times.*

MEETING AT TOTNES.—On Sunday week, notice was given in the Bridgetown Chapel that a public meeting of the congregation would be held in the school-room, on Monday evening, to consider what steps should be adopted in consequence of the imprisonment of their pastor, the Rev. James Shore, from proceedings adopted against him by direction of the Bishop of Exeter. Before the hour of meeting the room was filled, and long before the close of the meeting, the doors were crowded. The meeting was confined to persons belonging to Mr. Shore's congregation. John Derry, Esq., one of the justices of the borough, who has twice filled the office of mayor of Totnes, was called to the chair. The Chairman stated, in a brief address, the circumstances which had rendered this meeting necessary—read a portion of a letter he had received from Mr. Shore, and gave a short account of his own visit to Mr. Shore in prison. Thomas Boardman, Esq., in a short speech, moved:—"That this meeting has learnt with great pain and indignation, that the Rev. James Shore, the minister and pastor of the congregation assembling in the Bridgetown Chapel, has been imprisoned in the Debtors' Gaol at Exeter, in consequence of the non-payment of costs incurred by his appeal from the Court of Arches, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a cause instituted by direction of the Bishop of Exeter against Mr. Shore, for preaching the Gospel in the said chapel, as a minister in holy orders, dissenting from the Church of England, after he had qualified himself as such according to the law of the land in such case made and provided; also, that he is still liable to be further imprisoned for non-payment of the costs incurred in the Court of Arches; and is further liable to indefinite imprisonment for preaching the Gospel contrary to the monition of the said Court of Arches; and pledges itself to use all possible means to put an end to those laws and regulations under which Mr. Shore is now imprisoned. John Searle, Esq., of Weston, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. John Windeatt, Esq., made an impressive speech, and concluded by reading the petition. Mr. Windeatt moved that the petition now read be adopted by this meeting, signed by all the members of the congregation, and transmitted to the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons. J. D. Moysey, Esq., of Venton, seconded the motion, which was adopted by an unanimous vote. Thomas Michelmore, Esq., of Berry House, in a lengthened speech, proposed the address to be adopted by the meeting, signed by the members of the congregation, and presented to Mr. Shore by the chairman. Mr. Shute seconded the motion, which was adopted by the meeting with much enthusiasm. A committee was then appointed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman carried by acclamation. The petition is already very numerously signed.

PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday morning, a numerous and respectable meeting, convened by W. Burnell, Esq., the mayor, was held in the Guildhall of Plymouth, to consider the case of the Rev. James Shore. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Soltau, who said he felt but little surprise at Mr. Shore's incarceration, for preaching what his conscience told him was the word of God, because the tendency of the party who had adopted the Tractarian doctrines was to end in persecution. It might be that Dissenters, who were not so anxious about the Church, had not taken the trouble to inspect narrowly the Tractarian doctrines. It had been his painful duty, however, to read many of the "Tracts for the Times," and he firmly believed, that if their doctrines were carried out, the grossest persecution and moral darkness would prevail, and the people would become abject slaves [hear, hear]. He then referred to two instances of persecution for conscience sake in this diocese at present—every honest unsophisticated mind would admit Mr. Shore was so imprisoned, and not for refusing to pay the paltry costs incurred by the oppressive and unchristian law-suit into which he had been forced—if the costs were paid, he would still have been confined in his dungeon [hear, hear]. Mr. Shore was persecuted because he tried to preach the gospel out of the church. Mr. Gorham, because he tried to preach it in the church [hear, hear]. But the Bishop's Tractarian party had not stopped at this—the Tractarians had foully slandered and belied their neighbours at Devonport, as heathens and barbarians—perhaps this came not from the Bishop himself, but it came from the party whose favourite cry was—"the church, and nothing but the church," and who held all without their pale as men something between Christian and heathen! The priests wanted the people to fall down and worship them, and for what? as men entrusted with the keys of heaven and hell, and as the heralds of mercy, as the denouncers of woe to wicked men! Yes, if you, priest, if you can make me believe you hold the keys of heaven and hell in your possession, I'll kneel before you and crouch to you as a suppliant. 'Twas the exaltation of the priesthood alone the Tractarians aimed at, it was this alone they sought for [loud cheers]. He advised the laity to say at once, "Know this, O priest, I will not worship nor serve the golden image which thou hast set up" [cheers]. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. France, was carried with acclamation. The next resolution was moved

by Mr. A. Rooker, who said he believed there was no religious liberty when men were forbidden to teach their religious opinions, for that was the first question; rulers had seldom commanded their subjects what views they should hold, but what they should teach. The hon. gentleman then stated the facts of Mr. Shore's case. He commented on Mr. Barnes's "insinuating letter" of last week; he gave high honour to Mr. Shore; glanced at the progress which had been made in attaining religious liberty, and eloquently anticipated entire freedom, as a result of this case. A committee, Messrs. Rooker, Bennett, Soltau, Greaves, Derry, and Codd, then drew up a petition, the adoption of which was moved by the Rev. E. Jones, Independent minister, and seconded by the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, who said, seeing the kind of man they had to deal with, he now expected to see the inside of St. Thomas's gaol, as well as his brother Shore [cheers]. A deputation was appointed to see Mr. Shore, and express the sympathy of the meeting with him.

THE PETITION emanating from the meeting at St. Andrew's Hall, in reference to the case of the Rev. James Shore, and praying for an alteration in the law, to meet the case of clergymen desiring to secede from the Established Church, received 1,230 signatures. —*Norfolk News*.

A SECOND DETAINER.—The following is a copy of a portion of a letter to the Rev. R. Ainslie, one of the secretaries of Mr. Shore's committee:—

March 21, 1849.

My dear Sir,—Notwithstanding Mr. Barnes's letter published in the *Times* newspaper, he has actually renewed the writ for the costs in the Court of Arches, and it is now lodged against me. Payment of the costs, therefore, before the Judicial Committee, would not now effect my liberation; and, even if the whole of the Bishop's costs were paid, I should still be liable for contempt in preaching; and the Bishop is actually prepared with evidence to certify this contempt also to the court. The people of England do not, I believe, know either the Bishop of Exeter or Mr. Barnes. . . . Surely they could not keep me in prison all my days, when I have not the means of payment. But, if it must be so, I would rather continue in prison; for I am sure I should be far happier here than I could possibly be out, if I lent myself to any compromise which appeared to sanction a prosecution for preaching the word of God.

With my best thanks to yourself, and the committee, for your kindness and exertions in this cause, believe me, my dear Sir,

Very affectionately yours,

To the Rev. R. Ainslie, &c. &c. JAMES SHORE.

P.S.—I find that some persons are under the impression, that I am in prison for the non-payment of my own costs. I think it well, therefore, to state, that the whole of my own expenses incurred in all the courts is entirely paid. J. S.

THE PROPOSED NEW METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea was held at the Commercial-hall, King's-road, to aid in the movement for enfranchising the parishes of Kensington, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Chelsea, by securing to them the privilege of returning two members to the Imperial Parliament.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH AT LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday week, about noon, a most painful sensation was produced on the Liverpool Exchange, by the awfully sudden death of Mr. Priestley, of the firm of Priestley, Griffith, and Cox. Mr. Priestley had come into town, from his house in the Park, in the morning, and after attending to business for some time, had sat down, at one of the tables in the news-room, to read the papers. Whilst he was so occupied, a gentleman who was passing by accidentally brushed against him, and caused his hat to fall off; on which a friendly contest took place as to who should pick it up. Mr. Priestley, after stooping down for that purpose, began again to read his paper; but he had scarcely done so when he suddenly fell to the ground. He was instantly raised by the gentlemen around him, who supposed that he had fainted, but he never moved afterwards, or showed any symptom of life, except that of heaving a deep sigh. With that he expired, without a struggle. Surgical aid was immediately sent for, but the pulse had ceased to beat, and every sign of life had gone before it could be obtained. This melancholy event produced a feeling of gloom on 'Change during the whole day. Mr. Priestley had been well known there, during a commercial life of between thirty and forty years, and was universally respected for his integrity and gentlemanly feeling. In private life he was greatly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. For some time Mr. Priestley represented St. Peter's Ward in the Town Council. He was one of the oldest members of the Rev. Dr. Raffles's congregation, and had been three times elected to the office of a deacon in that church, but the delicate state of his health had rendered it impossible for him to discharge the duties of that office.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held on Thursday. The report from the committee appointed to inquire in conjunction with the Court of Alderman into the necessity for improving or increasing the City prisons, recommended the erection of a new prison at Holloway, on Mr. Trego's tender, for £92,290. The report was opposed by the party who join in Mr. Charles Pearson's views, as they wanted a more general reform of discipline; but their amendment was negatived, by 39 to 22; and the report was agreed to,—on the distinct understanding that the money to be applied should not exceed £80,000.

The "Bombay" steamer, which was fitted out on the Thames for the Sicilian insurgents, is still under seizure by the Custom House authorities, whose officers are on board, and who intend taking her into the docks, if that be not already done.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—A Jewish female, who has for some time been under visitation by the missionary of the local association, was, on the profession of her faith in Jesus of Nazareth as the true Messiah, publicly baptized by the Rev. George Rose, in Jamaica-row chapel, Bermondsey, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst.

MANCHESTER, BOWDON DOWNS.—The Rev. Henry Christopherson, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, at Bowdon Downs. This invitation he has accepted, and he enters on his new sphere of labour on the second Sunday in April.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL preached on Sunday forenoon, for the first time since his secession, in the National Scotch Church, Regent-square, in place of the Rev. James Hamilton, the minister of the church, who was too unwell to officiate. The rev. pastor commenced the regular service, and was followed by the hon. and rev. preacher, who delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.—The annual meeting of this Society took place in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday evening week, on which occasion the spacious building was crammed to suffocation, and many were unable to obtain admittance. The only thing connected with the meeting was, that though the Bishop of Manchester presided, and the Bishop elect of Madras moved a resolution, there was a total absence of all our collegiate clergy on the occasion. The platform was, however, thronged with what are known as the evangelical clergy of the town and district. Whether the "Free-trade Hall" is a positive scarecrow to the high and dry church party is more than it would be prudent perhaps to assert, though there is no danger in asserting that this is what most people believe. The well-known liberal tendencies of the Lord Bishop will readily account for his presence on the occasion. So complete an absence of his colleagues in the ministry, to say the least, does not betray much of the catholic spirit.

ROBERT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—On Thursday, March 1st, 1849, the Rev. C. R. Howell, of Hackney College, was ordained to the pastoral charge of the church of Christ assembling in Robert-street Chapel, Robert-street, Grosvenor-square, London. The interesting solemnities were commenced by the Rev. J. Stratten reading the scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Leifchild, D.D., delivered the introductory discourse, on the nature and constitution of a Christian church, in which the principles of Nonconformity were stated with great clearness and force. The Rev. J. Morison, D.D., LL.D., asked the usual questions. The Rev. E. Mannering, with great solemnity and appropriateness, offered the ordination prayer; after which, the Rev. J. Watson, resident tutor of Hackney College, gave a most judicious charge to the newly-ordained minister, founded on 2 Tim. i. 6, "Stir up the gift of God which is in thee." After the morning service, about 150 ministers and friends partook of a cold collation, provided for the occasion, when appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Leifchild and Morison, and the Revs. S. Martin, Harison, and Richards. In the afternoon, upwards of 200 friends took tea in the school-room. In the evening, the chapel was filled to overflowing, when a most excellent discourse was delivered to the church by the Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster (Mr. Howell's pastor), from Phil. ii. 29, "Receive him, therefore, in the Lord with all gladness, and hold such in reputation." At the close of the service, Mr. Martin presented Mr. Howell with a beautiful copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Pulpit Bible, as expressive of his own and his people's sincere affection and real sympathy towards him. The Revs. J. Seaborne, Davies, Galloway, Harison, and Richards, engaged in the other parts of the service.

BATTLE.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., a public tea-meeting took place in Zion Chapel, Battle, to bid farewell to the esteemed minister of the place, the Rev. R. Grace, who, after nearly thirteen years' pastorate over the Baptist church there, was about to resign his office among them. About 150 sat down to tea. At seven o'clock, a public farewell meeting was held, which was of the most interesting character; and it was truly gratifying to every heart to see so many ministers and such a large congregation assembled together, all anxious to testify their high esteem for the reverend gentleman. Mr. Wall, of Hailsham, took the chair. The addresses of the ministers and others, of different denominations, afforded high satisfaction; and Mr. Grace, in a sensible and pathetic speech, then bid his beloved people and friends farewell. On the following Sabbath evening, Mr. Grace preached an impressive and affectionate farewell sermon, to a crowded and respectable audience.

PORTSMOUTH.—Mr. T. W. Chigwell, of Homerton College, has received and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the church assembling at Highbury Chapel, Portsmouth. He begins his work on the first Sabbath in April.

TRINITY CHAPEL, QUEEN'S-ROAD, READING.—This truly elegant and commodious place of worship was opened on Tuesday, the 20th inst., by a series of interesting services: the Rev. J. Angell James preaching in the morning to a very full and respectable congregation, from John xvii. 17—"Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth." In the evening, the chapel was densely crowded in every part, to hear the Rev. Dr. Raffles. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. Legg, of Broad-street

Chapel, the Rev. Doctor addressed the congregation from those words in the 9th of John—"Dost thou believe on the Son of God—Lord, I believe"—from which he drew a forcible appeal to the hearts of his hearers, which was apparently much felt. On the morning of the following day (Wednesday), a public breakfast continued these interesting services. A company of upwards of 300 sat down in the New Public-hall (where the congregation have worshipped for upwards of three years), among whom were W. D. Mills, Esq., of Bristol, chairman; Rev. J. A. James; J. Atkins, of Southampton; James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel; T. Aveling, of Kingsland Chapel; James Rowland, of Henley; Spedding Curwen, of Reading; E. Giles, of Newport; J. W. Frost, of Hungerford; J. J. Brown, Baptist minister, of Reading; W. W. Morley, Esq., &c. &c. The breakfast was liberally provided by the ladies of the congregation and town, and reflects great credit on their taste: over the chair waved a silk banner, inscribed, "By this shall all men know ye are my disciples, if ye have love one towards another." The company was addressed by Mr. Adkins, Mr. James, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Aveling, and other ministers; and the treasurer, Mr. C. J. Andrews, then read the cash account, from which it appears that the congregation have done nobly. The total cost of the chapel and ground will be about £3,500, of which sum there has been paid by the congregation, and promised, over a period of seven years, £2,265; from other friends, £72; leaving a debt of about £1,200, towards which the friends present were solicited to contribute. Several sums were promised and paid after the appeal of Mr. Sherman. On Lord's-day, the 25th, two sermons were preached by the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, in continuation of the opening services. The attendance in the evening was very crowded. The collections amounted to the vices by exchanging pulpits with the pastor of the new church, the Rev. W. Guest. The elevation and architecture of the place of worship are both commanding, and reflect very high credit on the architect, Mr. W. Ford Poulton, a young man who has already taken a high stand in his profession. The style is early English, with a turret and pinnacle at each corner, a slightly projecting porch in front; it is built of Swindon stone, with Bath-stone dressings, and presents a very pretty contrast. It is devoid of all superfluous ornament, but is itself a great ornament to the locality where it is situated. Its interior presents an equally pleasing appearance; the roof is open, and cross-boarded under the tiles; the seats are all open, with inclined backs, and *fleur-de-lis* terminations; there is a spacious gallery at the end, approached by spiral staircases in the turrets. It is admirably heated, ventilated, and lighted; and all the arrangements are quite in keeping with the design of the architect. The builders are Messrs. Cooper and Sons, of Maidenhead, who have finished their work well, and another great qualification, within the time specified by five days.—*From a Correspondent*.

FOLKESTONE.—Mr. David Jones, A.B., of Stepney College and the London University, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church of Christ assembling at Salem Chapel (Baptist), Folkestone, to become their pastor, and entered upon his labours on Sabbath last.

CITY RESPECT FOR THE CLERGY.—In the report of the municipal commissioners on the City of London, it is stated, "The Lord Mayor's chaplain and coachman receive each a freedom annually."

MR. HUDSON, AND THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY COMPANY.—We are informed, on what we believe to be most undoubted authority, that the committee which was appointed at the last half-yearly meeting to inquire into the purchase of the shares of the Great North of England Railway by this Company, have completed their inquiry, and come to the conclusion that Mr. Hudson is entirely guiltless of the charges which have been so unsparringly made against him with regard to that purchase. We are informed, however, that there was a mistake of £2,800 in the amount paid to Mr. Hudson for the shares sold by him, owing to the parties who were employed to calculate what that gentleman ought to receive having added, instead of subtracted, the rebate of interest on the principal sum; but there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Hudson was at all aware of the mistake having been made until after his attention was called to the particular circumstances attending the sale, by what occurred at the meeting at which the committee of shareholders was appointed.—*Morning Post*. On the other hand the *Railway Journal* says that the report of the committee will be by no means favourable to Mr. Hudson. By way of affording a piece of information to Mr. Hudson and his friends, adds the *Yorkshireman*, we can assure them that the investigation demanded and granted will not terminate with mere hostile reports. Bills of discovery will subsequently be filed in the Court of Chancery against the ex-monarch of railways.

The *Brighton Gazette* says the borough gaol at Rye is now thrown open for an airing. There is not a prisoner of any kind in it; and may it be long ere it is again occupied!

THE SHILLING CORN DUTY.—About £10,000 has been paid in this port upon foreign corn and bread-stuffs, entered for consumption at the nominal duty of 1s. per quarter.—*Liverpool Courier*.

It is stated that a new table-plant, termed the *apios tuberosa*, is being cultivated in Belgium, in the hope that it will partly supply the place of potatoes, as, in proportion, it produces twice the quantity of nutritive farinaceous matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. T. SPENCER ON LEAVING THE LAW CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR.—I have read with interest your observations on Mr. Spencer's letter to the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel. In your expressed admiration of the perpetual curate of Hinton, I most cordially agree; and in your strictures on a part of his tract, I also cheerfully concur. But there is one point of view in which Mr. Spencer's doctrine appears not to have been contemplated while inscribing your comments upon it. Will you allow me a few lines in your excellent paper, to supply what I regard as necessary to complete the argument against his proposition?

Mr. Spencer thinks that clergymen who, like himself, regard the union of Church and State as anti-Christian—who denounce the compulsory support of the gospel, especially by persons who do not regard it as obligatory on them—who condemn patronage, church-rates, baptismal regeneration, Church confirmation, the burial service, and other inseparable parts and principles of the nationally endowed scheme of worship, ought to continue in the State Church, *the more efficiently to expose, assail, and destroy them*—instead of coming out of that Church, and practically protesting against such heresies and wickedness.

Now, against such notions and procedure, I think we should loudly and resolutely demur. I do not believe, in the first place, that Episcopalians, lay or clerical, can as effectually, on the whole, assail those evils while in the Church, as after they have left it. A suspicion of their consistency, as well as of their martyr zeal in the cause, is perpetually excited in the minds of their hearers or readers generally; and their conforming fellow-professors are likely to be more irritated at their apparent treachery than at the open and honest assaults of their natural and legitimate antagonist—the honest Nonconformist. That these are facts, neither Mr. S. nor any of his State-church coadjutors have now to learn. This, however, is not the leading thought to which I would direct the attention of your readers.

For many years past Mr. Spencer has been writing most ably and effectively against the State worship, and yet he has been all that while administering at what he must consider its unsanctified altars; and for doing which, he has received the compulsory support which he believes no man ought to be obliged to pay him. He has, I presume, all this while baptized children, prepared youths for confirmation, taught them the Church Catechism, and buried the dead, according to the anti-Christian prescriptions of the Church of England; and while he continues a minister of that Church, such will, and must be, his constant course. He must live on support obtained by legal robbery—be the nominee of some patron over the people of God—must practically give his sanction to all the evils and abominations of the Parliamentary religion—and stand as a pillar to support a cause which he so justly, but inconsistently condemns, and would gladly pull down. All he can say against the Church will not have half the influence with the public that his ministerial adherence to it has in its defence. And as he entertains no prospect of seeing those revolutions in the Church which he deems desirable to its purity and efficiency, nor even any alterations of moment in its constitution and rites for many years to come, or even in his own day; he has just the prospect of spending his whole life in doing evil that good may come—in writing and speaking against himself, and in tempting shrewd people to fancy that he is not composed of those stern materials which made up the Reformers, martyrs, or Puritans of other days. To the mind of most men, the conduct of the Hon. B. Noel will appear infinitely more dignified and Christian-like, than that recommended by Mr. Spencer; God's command is not to remain in Babylon in order to reform it, but to come out of it at once. Mr. Spencer would not advise a Catholic priest to stick to Popery to improve it, but immediately to leave it; nor a drunkard to associate with drunkards in beer-shops in order to preach up temperance to them.

I am in hopes that Mr. Spencer, and many others who see with him, will have the courage to follow that excellent man whose secession from the Church he has very gently, but publicly condemned.

Yours truly, WILLIAM THORN.
Winchester, March 22, 1849.

THE CROMWELL STATUE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your pages, to answer inquiries that are pressing upon me? The St. Ives committee for raising a statue to the memory of Oliver Cromwell, will shortly make its official appeal to the country; but, in the interim, efficient help would be rendered if friends in each town would form a small committee, and put themselves in communication with T. B. Ulph, Esq., St. Ives, Huntingdon.

The subscription for this first monument to the memory of Cromwell ought to be national; but if the nation, in its entirety, does not respect the memory of this great man, there are tens of thousands who do. In every place, then, I urge upon the earnest friends of civil and religious liberty to band themselves together. The committees may be privately formed in towns where public action is inconvenient; and let none refuse to subscribe because they cannot afford large gifts.

I am, yours sincerely,

HENRY VINCENT.

Stamford Hill, March 24th, 1849.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHLOROFORM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I would not trouble you or your readers, were it not that so many persons, from not knowing better, or from being afraid of all novelties, may be prejudiced against the employment of chloroform, by the gross mistakes in a paragraph inserted in your last paper, from the *Norfolk News*, and headed "Injurious Effects of Chloroform."

As I am acquainted with all the facts of the case that paragraph professes to record, I will state them very briefly, in order; and I trust that all your readers will see that the opinion of an eminent surgical practitioner, who visited the patient from motives of simple benevo-

lence, is well founded; and that the unhappy condition to which the young lady is brought, does not result from the employment of chloroform.

The young lady, who is the daughter of a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Harleston, has always been of a consumptive habit, and scarcely ever been other than in delicate health. The family surgeon declined extracting the tooth, either with or without the use of chloroform; and it was by the parent's consent that a veterinary surgeon, who has been remarkably skilful in such operations, and has very frequently employed chloroform, was called in. This gentleman sprinkled a few drops of chloroform on the corner of a pocket-handkerchief, and the patient held it before her mouth and nostrils, to inhale the vapour; the greater part of which must needs have escaped, and not been inhaled at all. After two efforts, when it was plain that insensibility to pain had been by no means produced, the tooth was partly extracted; and the suffering was so dreadful that it was not till after about an hour's interval that the operation was successfully completed. Chloroform was inhaled in the way I have described, three times, but the young lady was never insensible; and what is more remarkable, in reference to the point I wish to establish, although her lungs were exceedingly delicate, there was not the slightest symptom afforded by her breathing of the vapour having been inhaled at all. At the conclusion of the operation, being much exhausted, she reclined upon a sofa, and remained perfectly conscious for about half an hour; and it was not till then that the stupor came on. She has at length been removed to her own house, but great fears are entertained respecting her recovery.

The small quantity of chloroform used, and the impossibility of any great part of the vapour of that being inhaled, from the means employed in administering it; the protracted character of the operation, which, with such a tooth, would pull down the heart of a strong man, whilst this patient was a sickly girl; the facts, that insensibility was never produced, that there was no change in her breathing, and that, after the operation, she was perfectly conscious, though much exhausted, for half an hour; these are the points on which I ground my belief that the chloroform had nothing to do with the succeeding stupor, and that it was a form of *hysteria*, such as is not unfrequent as a consequence of such operations, though rarely to so distressing a degree. The characteristics of the stupor confirm this, which is also the opinion of the surgeon I referred to, and of some other medical gentlemen, whose professional skill entitles their opinions to attention.

It would be a grievous matter if the vague and incorrect paragraph which occasions this letter, should prevent any one from using that wonderful anæsthetic agent, which has already, in so many hundreds of cases, mitigated, or wholly removed, the painful part of the varied ills that flesh is heir to.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
Harleston, March 24th, 1849. B. B. W.

NEW MODE OF FORMING AN IDEA OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Chambers, in his "Information for the People," states that "the whole sum of money spent by this country in the wars of the revolution, from 1794 to 1816, amounted to £1,700,000,000 sterling." Now if to this we add the interest of the war debt, £28,000,000 annually from 1816 down to the present day, to say nothing of the interest of the gradually increasing debt before that period, we have the enormous sum of £2,596,000,000 spent upon war since 1794, exclusive of any sums spent recently upon our Indian wars, and of sums spent in keeping up a war establishment in time of peace.

Now this sum is easily written, and easily spoken, but a just conception of its immensity does not so easily present itself to the mind. In order, therefore, that the rising generation may have a better notion of such things than their fathers have had, I should like to dedicate the following sum in arithmetic to Dr. Kay Shuttleworth for the use of the pupils in the Government schools:—

The Governments of Britain having spent in war during the last fifty-four years, the sum of £2,596,000,000 sterling, required the time which a locomotive engine would take to count that sum by the jets or puffs of steam issuing from her chimney, each puff to count one pound; and at the same time, illustrate the way in which that pound has been expended. The said engine to have six feet driving wheels, and make, as all of her tribe do, four puffs for each revolution of those wheels. To run forty miles an hour, twelve hours a day, and six days in the week; likewise what distance would she run?

Answer: The time taken would be fifteen years; and the distance run, equal to putting "a girdle round the earth" ninety-six times.

Perhaps, Sir, this would be "teaching the young idea how to shoot" in the wrong direction; but it certainly does appear to me that questions of this kind may do a little towards the formation of such a formidable public opinion, as shall, at no distant day, say unto our aristocratic rulers, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest no longer be steward."

A PUPIL OF TUDAL CAIN.

Ramsgate, March 13, 1849.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have for a long time thought that, as Nonconformist warriors in a good warfare, we are, and have been, expending too much ammunition in our own camp, and too little upon the enemy's, and in the open field of battle. It is true that our guns are pointed towards the foe, but how seldom do our balls reach them.

One of the greatest and most effective guns in our service is the *Nonconformist* newspaper, but by whom is it read? By hundreds and thousands of Nonconformists, it is true, and that is well; but with them it should not tarry. The thought has occurred to me, that much good might be done by us readers, if, when we have digested the facts, &c., in our papers, we sent them by post to some Churchman amongst our neighbours or acquaintance. 'Tis true some would use them as pipe-lighters, and some would curse the Editor, but few would fail to see what that little giant had to say about their Mother Church's character.

I think that if you will insert this note in your paper, many of your readers will take the hint given.

One word about the distribution of *Nonconformist* tracts. Let the same plan be adopted with these smaller ammunition. Let our aim be direct in the face of the enemy. We know it is not for their destruction, but for their good, temporally and spiritually.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

March 18, 1849. S. B.

WHAT HAVE FEMALES TO DO WITH POLITICS?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—The following letter was sent to me at Southampton during the delivery of my Commonwealth Lectures in that town. If you think proper you can insert it in your invaluable paper. It contains the sentiments of a large class, and is one symptom of the awakening of society to the perception of great political and ecclesiastical truths.

I am, yours sincerely,

HENRY VINCENT.

Fellenberg-house, Stamford-hill.

"SIR,—I make no doubt you will be surprised, but not angry, at receiving this letter from a poor woman. But I am constrained to address you. After hearing you at the meeting last night, and the preceding lectures before, I felt what my pen cannot describe. As a female, of course the people think I ought not to go and hear anything of a political nature; but I do not think so; why should not I know a little about the Government affairs? I do know something pretty well concerning the taxes, and tithes, and church-rates; and I will give you a specimen of their having had something to do with me and my ten children. We rent a small house, and about three acres of land; the potato crop failing, we could not pay our tithe, and we were told that if we did not pay it on such a day the bailiffs would be put in the house—not very welcome visitors. We were obliged to sell our cow to pay it. I will now tell you about the conversation that took place between the parson and myself. Having heard that I would not send my children to the National School, he paid me a visit, and addressed me thus: 'Well, Mrs. Aslet, I understand that you have taken your children from the Church school.' I said, 'Yes, sir, it is quite time.' 'And what are your reasons?' I told him that I could not conscientiously send them to learn what I believed to be error. He then said Dissenters were all wrong. I said, 'Indeed, are they?' I directly charged him with being a Dissenter too; he denied it; but I told him he dissented from the Church of Rome. 'O yes,' said the State-paid gentleman, 'our forefathers did because of its abuses.' 'Then,' said I, 'that is the very reason why I have left it; not because I hate the people, but because I abhor your system.' And, dear Sir, I do indeed, and so does every one that sees it in its proper light. This gentleman has a cork arm, and really his head is not much better.

"I hope I shall not tire you, but I must tell you this, for I think you are not an admirer of these State-paid clergy. I was going to chapel one evening, when I met Mr. Parson; he said, 'Oh, Mrs. Aslet, I have been given to understand that you have been persuading the people in the village not to have their children christened.' I asked him to give me his authors; he said he could not, for it was told to him in confidence. I said, then don't betray your trust, for I would not; and I told him that I had not troubled myself about it, but when the people saw it in the light that I did, they would do as I had done; 'so good evening,' I said to him, and departed. This, Sir, is only a little to show you that this village is not without these live vermin, who buy the people and bring them to their Church, not because they love God, but that they hope to receive a few coals or a blanket; but I am not to be bought with such. The Lord has been pleased to place me above want; he has given me health, and I can work for my family; and the Lord has done great things for me, and I congratulate you most heartily, and thank you too, for the knowledge I have gained concerning one of the greatest men that England ever could boast of. I have to walk seven miles to hear you, and shall not regret it. Having had the honour to shake hands with Henry Vincent, I glory in being a Dissenter; and we have something to do to hold on, for there is but six decided characters in this place. You would like to know a little about my family, I am persuaded. I am the daughter of a soldier that served under the Duke of Wellington, in the battle of Waterloo; I have ten children, and the best husband that can be, only one thing that debases him, and makes him not a husband, but lower than the beast. I am a teetotaler, and I often think I should like to have an interview with her Majesty, and see if I could make her one too, for an example to her subjects. Dear Sir, pardon this, and you are at liberty to make any observation you please on this letter at your meeting to-morrow evening, or at any other time; I am not ashamed of my name. And believe me to be, Your humble servant,

"Netley, February 7, 1849.

SOPHIA ASLET."

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.—Public prayers were offered up on Sunday week for the preservation of Sir John Franklin and his crew in several of the churches in Dundee.

MADLLE. JENNY LIND.—We believe the fact of Madlle. Lind having left the stage and chosen a still higher class of art, the sacred oratorio, is one secret of her increasing popularity; she is finding a new class of auditors. Manchester is to be honoured on Tuesday, the 27th inst., as the town selected for the production of Haydn's oratorio, with Madlle. Lind as the principal, for the first time. This will be the last appearance of the great vocalist in Manchester, previous to her departure for the continent. On the Thursday following (the 29th instant) she is to repeat the performance in Liverpool, and again in London on the 3rd of April, for charitable purposes, which, we understand, is to be her farewell for the present (we hope not for long) to a country which we have reason to know she honours and loves, and would desire to make her home. An interesting event is alluded to, which may, perhaps, lead to the realization of this wish.—*Leeds Mercury*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

BILL FOR SUPPRESSING THE CLUBS.—In the French Assembly, yesterday week, the principle of a measure to interdict the Clubs was discussed. Government recommended absolute interdiction; a majority of the committee on the subject deemed this course too absolute, and proposed to restrict by most stringent formalities the foundation and regulation of clubs; a minority of the committee proposed to interdict clubs, but to declare that "public political meetings assembling for a determined object, and not being permanently established," did not come within the definition of a "club." The Government acceded to this last proposition as the groundwork of their measure in the Assembly. After a debate during which the most intemperate language was used—M. Pierre Leroux being actually voted out of the tribune, after twice defying a call to order—the measure was carried, by 378 to 359. On Wednesday M. Cremieux ascended the tribune, and electrified the Assembly by announcing that the majority of the committee considered the yesterday's vote a violation of the constitution, and that they and their party would withdraw from its future proceedings. An extraordinary tumult arose, and ended in the retirement of more than 300 members—a division showed only 422 members—too few to make a valid vote. In the height of the sensation caused by the discovery, M. Cremieux re-appeared, and soon after his party re-entered: cooler counsels had prevailed; and amidst ironical uproar they put their votes into the urn. The ensemble of the bill was voted by 404 to 303. Upwards of 150 members of the French Assembly have signed a protest, drawn by M. Lammenais, against the vote in favour of a measure to interdict the Clubs; and the subject still engrosses much attention. M. Barrot is stated to be desirous of making some concession to the protestors.

Felix Pyat, Ledru Rollin, Guinard, Pierre Leroux, Pierre and Jerome Buonaparte, Garnier Pagès, F. Arago, Clement Thomas, abstained from voting. General Cavaignac, Dupont de l'Eure, Fayet, Bishop of Orleans, Flavin, the three Lafayettees, Marie, and Marrast, voted against the suppression of the Clubs. Lamoricière, Dufaure, Vivier, and Pagnerre, voted for the suppression.

The Assembly, on Saturday evening, brought to a close the debate of the law on the Clubs, which was finally adopted. The third and conclusive reading will take place after five clear days. By this law Clubs are interdicted, but public meetings for the discussion of political subjects which have not the character imputed to Clubs by the present law will be permitted. The law also permits the existence of associations regularly organized, with periodical meetings—the public not to be admitted, but the number of members of the association to be unlimited. These societies may discuss political subjects. They must, however, notify their organization, presidents, secretaries, &c., to the police, the agent of which may be present. It is contended that this law will have no other effect than to abolish the name of "club." The Clubs will still exist as private societies. A popular movement for Sunday was spoken of. The troops were everywhere under arms.

The cholera has become formidable in Paris. On Saturday, it carried off M. Blin de Boudon, a Legitimist representative, whose name is one of those affixed to the manifesto of the Rue de Poitiers, and who sat for thirty years in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Gustave de Beaumont, late ambassador at this Court, is dangerously ill of the same complaint.

The *Débats*, speaking apparently from authority, says that M. Guizot is still in London, and will remain there for the next two months, that is to say, until the convocation of the new Assembly. It is to be observed that the *Débats* does not contradict a statement that has been made that M. Guizot will be put in nomination for the department of Calvados, for which he will certainly be elected.

The Rev. Father Rootan, General of the Jesuits, has arrived in Paris, from Rome, on his way to Portugal, where he intends establishing the headquarters of the order.

The ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS has handed 60,000 francs to the Pope's Nuncio, being the first instalment of the collection made in the churches of Paris for his Holiness.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THEIR ORGAN.—The journal of M. Proudhon is now regularly seized every day. The apostle of Socialism declares that he will persevere, and that, in the end, this proceeding, instead of damaging himself, will ruin the government. "The Socialists," writes the *Times* correspondent, "continue unwearied and undismayed in their exertions to seduce the army; and I have some reason to believe that the Government will soon be obliged to adopt still more energetic measures than heretofore to put a stop to the spread of the pestilence, at least so far as the army is concerned. I am assured that, for some weeks past, M. Proudhon's journal, *Le Peuple*, has been circulated at the rate of from 30,000 to 40,000 numbers daily, and that means of every kind are used to ensure their delivery in the barracks of the principal cities of France. Where the funds are procured to defray the expenses of so large a supply of that noxious drug, it is difficult to say, but the fact is so. Socialist agents, disguised as servants, *commis-voyageurs*, &c., labour earnestly in the mission."

The TRIALS AT BOURGES are going on without much interest. About 200 witnesses have given

evidence. The evidence of M. Lamartine was very remarkable, as he endeavoured to vindicate all the accused, and even Blanqui, who is understood to be the most dangerous among them. He said that he had considered the manifestations of May 15, as an act of thoughtlessness (*une étourderie*). M. Arago made also a deep impression on the public when he declared before the tribunal that, on the 27th of April, a mandate had been signed by all the members of the Provisional Government, but M. Lamartine and M. Albert, to arrest Blanqui and Barbes. The list of witnesses is almost exhausted; it is expected that the pleadings would commence yesterday, and the trial will finish within the week. It is believed that General Courtais will obtain a verdict of "not guilty;" Blanqui and Barbes will be condemned to transportation; but the fate of Raspail seems very doubtful, as he seems to have played among the Red Republicans a sort of conciliatory part, engaging those who had invaded the Assembly to withdraw when he had read the petition, and refusing to be chosen as a member of the revolutionary government.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter, of the 19th inst., states that preparations were being seriously made for the expedition to Italy, and orders have been given to the civic guard of the environs and of the provinces to replace the garrison of the capital.

The Carlist general Marsal had been completely defeated in Catalonia.

ITALY.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

The war in Italy has recommenced. Four divisions of the Piedmontese army had passed the Ticino at Novara, on the evening of the 20th. On the 21st, a body of Austrian troops passed the Ticino at Vigevano, and, after a slight resistance, having received reinforcements, pushed forward to Mortara. It thus got close to the division commanded by the King. The headquarters of the Duke of Genoa were established at Magenta, in Lombardy, on the 21st. The passage of the Ticino was undisputed. As the first company advanced upon the bridge, the King came forward, and, placing himself at its head, was the first man who crossed the river. This was at Ponto Buffalora, when the division pushed on to Corbetta and Cislano, whence the Austrians withdrew precipitately. After setting fire to the custom-house, the 4th division, composed of the brigades of Piemonti and Pigneral, having taken up their position on the left bank of the river, the King returned to his headquarters at Trecento, to await the reports of the corps of his army, which had been ordered to advance on his right and left flanks. The entire Lombard territory, as far as the Adda, would, it was believed, be evacuated without serious resistance by the Austrians, who would, it was said, give battle between the Adda and the Oglio.

The *Genoa Gazette*, of the 19th inst., states that the Austrians have evacuated the Valle d'Intelvi. It is said that Tuscan troops are marching towards Paulo, on the Modenese territory. The Modenese troops have abandoned Castelnuovo. Gen. Haynau has burnt the small town of Lorco, at the mouth of the Adige, containing about 3,500 inhabitants.

The *Alba* of Florence, of the 17th inst., states that a courier has left Genoa with a despatch to the Tuscan Ministry from the Piedmontese Government, demanding a contingent of 20,000 men and one million of scudi for the Italian army. The same courier is afterwards to proceed to Rome, and demand of the Roman Republic a contingent double the above.

The *Gazette* of Genoa, of the 20th inst., says:—"Letters from Milan say that Radetski, after having despoiled the churches and pillaged the public funds, has imposed a contribution of two millions on the city, to be paid in twenty-four hours."

In the sitting of the 20th, of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, the bill for the restrictions on the liberty of the press, and other constitutional rights, during the war, was passed by 77 votes against 38.

Letters from Venice of the 15th say that tranquillity reigned there, and that the Sardinian and Venetian squadron, combined, were about to attack Trieste and the Austrian fleet.

The Duke of Modena abandoned his capital on the 18th inst. The Sardinian General, La Marmora, was marching on that city at the head of 15,000 men.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, of the 14th, announce that the preparations for war were made with the greatest activity. Cannon were being cast. M. Rosconi announced, on the 13th, to the Assembly, that the envoys sent to Paris had been semi-officially received by the President. The *Daily News* correspondent writes, on the 14th, that Garibaldi, who, to the frantic terror of Ferdinand, is hovering over his frontier, has just put forth a proclamation, so violent as to cause the Roman Executive to leave the responsibility of it to the great condottiere, and hold themselves unaccountable. He is clamorous to be allowed, with a detachment of 3,000 picked men, to raise a rebellion in the Abruzzi, which is quite ripe for insurrection; and talks of regulating the terms of "intervention" at the gate of Naples. In point of fact, the earthworks thrown up, and the hurried barricades on all the roads leading northwards, show that the Neapolitan Tiberius is more apprehensive of an aggression, than intent on attack.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Government published a decree on the 16th, levying a forced loan upon rich capitalists. An income exceeding 1,000 scudi (5,700*l.*) shall pay 14 per cent., and so in proportion up to 50 per cent. upon incomes above 10,000 scudi. The loan is guaranteed upon the

property of the State, and bears five per cent. interest.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

King Ferdinand dissolved the Neapolitan Chambers on the 12th of March, reserving the right to convoke them again by another decree. Thus, within twelve months, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 14th, we have had two dissolutions, and I know not how many prorogations. Ministers have not originated a single measure, except that for the temporary collection of the taxes, which was negative; nor has his Majesty given his assent to any one Constitutional Act. Of course the address to the King now falls to the ground—there are none to present it. The Act granting the taxes for four months only, all ends in smoke, the bill never received the royal assent. I have seen several of the Deputies since, and can give you no idea of the sensation which the arbitrary act has excited amongst them; thus infuriated, so many firebrands, as it were, will be sent back to the provinces to increase the discontent which already exists there. A more impolitic act (to say nothing more) could not have been devised. A military man informs me that upwards of forty officers have been imprisoned. No voice, however, seems to be listened to except that of vengeance, which cannot forget the indignities offered to royalty during the last year.

The "Hellasport," which left Palermo on the 15th, brought to Marseilles the intelligence of the definitive rupture of the negotiations opened between the Sicilian Government and the French and English admirals. Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance to the troops of Ferdinand. At the sitting of the Chamber on the 9th, a levy *en masse* of all the citizens capable of bearing arms was ordered. The French and English admirals with their suites were present. The greatest enthusiasm was reported to prevail among the population.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Very numerous reinforcements are being sent to the army in Hungary. About 10,000 men have already left Pesth. Count Nugent has brought his entrenchments within gun-shot of Peterwardein, which he fully expects will capitulate very soon. The arrival of the Serbian troops is expected, under the orders of General Theodorowitsch, when a general attack will be made upon the fortress.

Jellachich sustained a defeat on the 10th. He tried to drive the Magyars from Szolnok, but he was driven back with considerable loss both of men and guns. The Hungarian general Perczel had entered Pentele, about 30 English miles from Ofen, on the right bank of the Danube, at the head of 10,000 men; 400 imperial soldiers were driven out of Földvár, on the Danube, by the villager peasantry. The operations on the left bank go on very slowly; and it seems that the main corps of the Hungarian army is on the point of being transferred to the right bank. To spare Pesth from a bombardment, the main attack will be made on Ofen, after the capture of which that of Pesth must follow.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* contains a Magyar correspondence of the 10th, according to which Prince Schwartzenberg and Baron Von Kubeek are gone to Pesth to assist at a council of the bank-note question. The Hungarians had left Szolnok again, after they had destroyed the railroad as far as Cségled. Jellachich, who had removed his headquarters to Kékskemet, had been beaten at Jassbering, and the same day retreated to Ofen. The Pesth paper, *Figglemizo*, also states that the Ban had returned, on the 13th, from his expedition to Kékskemet. The diasch is said to have been taken by the Imperialists, and the Hungarians driven out of Schäsburg.

PRUSSIA.

The disturbance which it was expected would have taken place on the 18th in Berlin was not manifested, owing to the precautionary measures taken by the Government. The debate on the Address was proceeding in the second chamber.

On the subject of the threatening aspect of Russia on the Prussian frontier, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows, on the 20th inst.:—"I learn that yesterday the Danish envoy had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Von Arnim, in which he communicated to him the renewal of the Danish armistice for three months. This result really comes from St. Petersburg, and is the effect of that Prussian note of which I described the tenor in my letter of the 12th. I then ventured to predict that by the 20th we should have the question of war or peace decided here. Fortunately it has turned out the latter; but of this rest assured, that the peaceful issue is the result of the warlike attitude assumed by the Prussian Government, indications of which fact will probably soon find their way into the press of Berlin. I hear that the Russian ambassador has explained away the extraordinary armaments that have been collected on the frontier; and that the coolness which has recently prevailed between the Russian embassy and the Government has ceased."

BERLIN, MARCH 23.—General Peucker, late Minister of War to the Central Power, has arrived here to-day, having resigned his post at Frankfurt. Von Gagern has also retired. The exultation of last week at the prospect of the nomination of the King of Prussia to the Imperial dignity has been completely checked by the last proceedings in the National Assembly. The question of what the head of the unity is to be postponed till the whole of the constitution is definitely adopted. Few persons expressed any doubt here that, had the nomination of an hereditary Emperor been carried, the King of Prussia would have accepted the post.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

REJECTION OF M. WELCKER'S MOTION.—RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

In the sitting of the Frankfort Parliament of the 21st instant, the adjourned debate on M. Welcker's motion, to appoint the King of Prussia hereditary Emperor of Germany, was continued; and, after MM. Römer and Schüler had addressed the House in opposition to M. Welcker's motion, the House divided on the amendment proposed by the majority of the committee, viz.,—that the House should pass from M. Welcker's motion and proceed to the order of the day; and the numbers were found to be—for the amendment, 267; against it, 277.

The House divided next on the motion of the committee in favour of M. Welcker's proposal, and this motion was rejected by a majority of thirty votes; the numbers being—for the motion 252, against it 282. The House received this result at first with silence, which was, however, soon broken by expressions of triumph and disappointment from the adverse parties, and the latter part of this all-important debate, which was to decide the weal and woe of the vast German country, was stormy beyond all expression. How it came that M. Welcker's motion was thrown out is even now a riddle to the very men who voted against it, and the only fact which can in a manner explain the mystery is the increased number of Austrian members that took their seats in the Parliament while the question was pending. No less than 110 Austrians voted in the division, only eighty of whom had formerly sat in St. Paul's Church.

The Frankfort Parliament, in its sitting of the 22nd instant, proceeded to divide on the various propositions which had been moved as amendments on M. Welcker's motion, and a proposal of M. Eisenstuck was at length adopted, by a majority of 282 votes against 146. This motion proposes that the Assembly shall vote on each of the different paragraphs of the draft of the Constitution without a debate, and without allowing any amendments to be proposed, unless those amendments are signed by fifty members, and to proceed forthwith with the divisions on each paragraph. Some of the German papers express a fear of events of a most serious nature, which might, possibly, put a term to the labours of the Frankfort Parliament.

We learn from the Frankfort papers that immediately after the vote of the Parliament against M. Welcker's motion the Ministers of the Empire sent in their resignation to the Regent.

In the Assembly, on the 23rd, the draft of the Constitution was submitted for second reading. The first section was voted. It declares that the German empire consists of the territory of the late Germanic confederation, and that the relations of the Duchy of Schleswig, and the determining of the boundaries of the Grand Duchy of Posen, are reserved for future arrangements. The second section, setting forth that no part of the German empire may be united in one State with non-German countries, was rejected by a majority of 266 to 265, several having voted against it who, at the first reading, were in favour of it. This is another victory for Austria.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The Hamburg *Borsenhalle*, of the 19th instant, announces on good authority, that the Danish question will soon find its solution. Holland has agreed to the basis of terms. More positive announcements would seem to be premature.

HAMBURG, MARCH 23.—There have been various rumours in circulation since the last mail, with respect to a prolongation of the armistice, one stating that the 15th of April would be the period of its termination, and another, that the Danish Government had agreed to three months' prolongation, that troops had been counter-ordered, and the like. Yet all this seems contradictory, since several battalions of infantry, Hanoverians, Hessians, Altenburghers, and Saxe Weimers, have arrived at Altona, and been sent onwards.

HOLLAND.

King William the Third, of Holland, arrived at Helvoetsluys on the morning of the 21st; was joined by his Queen, and was conducted to the Palace of Plein, with demonstrations of welcome only moderated by consideration of his profound grief. The Second Chamber immediately adopted a loyal and affectionate address.

RUSSIA.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* has news from Königsberg of the 14th inst., to the effect, that the placing of the whole of the Russian army on the footing of war has been ordered by an Imperial ukase of the 4th inst. An army of observation is at this moment forming close to the Prussian frontier at Kowno, while the body of the enormous Russian forces is being concentrated at Sandomir, on the frontiers of Galicia.

TURKEY.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* contains some statements respecting the differences between the Sublime Porte and the Russian Cabinet. We learn from them, that the Sultan held a Cabinet Council on the 2nd inst., at which the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria were present, and in which the Austrian Ambassador manifested much zeal in behalf of the Russian demands. A term of forty days has been given to the Sultan to consider whether or not he will allow the Russian fleet to pass through the Black Sea to Naples. The correspondent of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* presumes that the permission will be given, and that the Sultan will be induced to agree to the continued occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Russian troops.

UNITED STATES.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.—By the "Europa," which left New York on the 7th, and Halifax on the 10th inst., accounts are brought of General Taylor's inauguration on the 5th inst., as twelfth President of the United States. The ceremonial is not picturesquely or impressively described; but the assemblage of citizens at Washington was one of the greatest ever known, and the affectionate enthusiasm with which the "rough and ready" old soldier was received was such as to remind spectators of the earlier elections of the Republic. General Taylor's speech was much shorter, and much superior in spirit and style to the average of inaugural addresses. After a few remarks concerning his gratitude for the honour his fellow-citizens had conferred upon him, his sense of the great responsibility of the trust confided to him, and his determination to be guided in all his acts by the spirit of the constitution, he shadows forth the policy to be pursued, saying:—

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize with all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. On all disputes between conflicting governments it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, whilst our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers.

It is to be hoped that no international questions can now arise, which a Government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiations; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honourable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and honour of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my duty to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. To improve our rivers and harbours, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures; but it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy.

I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body, to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of any one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinates of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence which we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our counsels, by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion, by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide Republic.

THE NEW CABINET.—The following is given by the *Morning Chronicle* as an "authentic" list of the new Cabinet, "though some slight changes are not improbable."—Secretary of State: John M. Clayton, of Delaware. Secretary of the Treasury: William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of War: George W. Crawford, of Georgia. Secretary of the Navy: William B. Preston, of Virginia. Home Department: John Davis, of Massachusetts. Postmaster-General: Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. Attorney-General: Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. The *Daily News* correspondent allots the Postmastership to Jacob Collamer, of Vermont; and observes that "the appointment is judicious; the State of Vermont has a long time been overlooked at Washington." The same writer places Mr. Ewing in the Home Department, in lieu of Mr. Davis, who is not in his list.

CALIFORNIA.—ABATEMENT OF THE EXCITEMENT.—Several parties had arrived from California, bringing little gold, but no general abatement in the strength of the talk about it. "The information of Captain Phelps, however, has tended," says *Publicus*, "to sober down the excitement on the question. The stories of large lumps of gold weighing several pounds he unhesitatingly pronounces to be exaggerations—says that few of the lumps weigh more than one or two ounces, and that the largest he could see or hear of to a certainty (only one) weighed six ounces. As to the tales of the diggers obtaining 150 dollars per day, he says, 'Those that have done the best have not obtained more than 3,000 dollars during the entire digging season.' Soldiers and sailors all desert to the mines; agriculture is totally neglected; so much so, that one man who had a field containing 15,000 bushels of wheat, could not get it harvested, and was obliged to let his cattle eat it. In the absence of regular laws, Judge Lynch was compelled to officiate to keep order. 'There is much gold,' says Captain Phelps, 'but the quantity has been exaggerated.' To English and other

foreign emigrants the most important point is the step taken by the naval commander of the Pacific division, Brigadier Major-General Persifer F. Smith; who has addressed the United States Consuls with notices that foreigners in California are to be treated as trespassers.

CANADA.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.—A great uproar has been raised in Canada by the introduction of a measure into the Legislature, on the part of the Executive Government, for indemnifying those inhabitants of Lower Canada who were sufferers by the rebellion of 1837-8. It was proposed to grant the sum of £100,000 out of the revenue of the United Province, for the losses of all sufferers who had not actually been convicted of rebellion; and the precedent of the compensation already granted to the sufferers by the rebellion in Upper Canada was relied on in justification of the measure. The opposition was headed by Sir Allan M'Nab and Mr. Sherwood, and substantially rested on two grounds: it was assumed that the compensation was to be partly received by notorious, though unconvicted rebels, for the losses they themselves had caused by rebellion; and the charge was laid upon the provincial revenues, whereas, the compensation of the Upper Canadian claims had been laid on district revenues. The supporters of the measure replied, that the Upper Canadian measure had been resisted by the then opposition, on the express ground that the Lower Canadian losses were not then also compensated, and it was agreed to only when the claims of the latter were recognised; that, in fact, the measure is only the carrying out of the proposals of the Metcalfe Government; and that the class of persons to be compensated are described by the same terms used in the Upper Canada Claims Act: they answer the objection as to charging the provincial revenue, by calculations showing that the appointment of relative charges at the union of the provinces was unequal, and such as to justify the imposition of this charge on provincial resources, as a set-off. The measure was debated with extreme heat in the House of Assembly; scenes even of personal conflict on one occasion rendering an adjournment imperative. Resolutions were passed by a majority of 69 to 20. Meetings of the Loyalists were held in all directions, and the most infuriate language was used. Sir Allan M'Nab, addressing a mob at Montreal, who wreaked their vengeance on the proposer of the measure, Mr. Lafontaine, the head of Lord Elgin's Administration, by burning him in effigy, said:—

If the measure were forced upon the country, it would be a question for the people of Upper Canada to consider whether it would not be better for them to be governed by the people on the other side of the river, than by a French Canadian majority.

NEW ZEALAND.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.—The Middle and Northern islands of the New Zealand group have been visited with a series of earthquake shocks, which lasted nine days, and were felt at various places between the 73rd and 76th meridians of East longitude and the 39th to the 44th parallels of South latitude. They were preceded and accompanied by storms and heavy gales from the South and South-east. The most marked phenomena at Wellington are thus described in the *Wellington Independent* of the 18th October:—"About half-past one o'clock a.m. of Monday, a distant hollow roar was heard, the sound travelling at a most rapid rate; and almost instantaneously, in the course of a few seconds of time, the whole town was labouring from the most severe shock of an earthquake ever experienced by the white residents or remembered by the Maories. The crashing of houses, the fall of bricks, the hurrying to and fro of women and children, and the incessant wave-like motion of the earth, produced a chill at the heart and dreadful feeling of sickness. The shocks continued at intervals, until half-past seven o'clock a.m." When daylight broke, the Wesleyan chapel, the gaol, and other public buildings, were so damaged, as made it dangerous to enter. Minor shocks continued every day till the 17th, when some more serious ones occurred, and a great number of houses were thrown down. A soldier and his two children were overwhelmed; the children killed on the spot. The "Sarah Ann" schooner felt the shocks sixty miles at sea, off Taranaki. She was so shivered that her captain and crew thought she had struck on a reef, and was forging over it; but on their heaving the lead, no bottom could be found. It is noticed by the *Nelson Examiner* that vegetation was prodigiously rapid during the continuance of the shocks. Lieutenant-Governor Eyre proclaimed a public fast and humiliation on account of the visitation; and it was strictly observed on the 20th of October.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—A Parliamentary Paper, just published, says the *Leeds Mercury*, shows "the average price of wheat in 15 principal agricultural and 15 manufacturing and commercial towns, in the three last weeks of April, August, and December, in each year since 1841." The last week in December in each year will serve as a sufficient illustration of the whole; and the prices show that as yet the agriculturists are not quite ruined—that corn cannot yet be had absolutely for nothing—in consequence of the abolition of the corn-laws:—

	Average in 15 Agricultural Towns, per quarter.		Average in 15 Manufacturing Towns, per quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1842	48	0	46	10
1843	50	3	50	5
1844	48	11	45	10
1845	56	3	55	4
1846	63	3	62	9
1847	53	6	55	3
1848	47	1	48	4

IRELAND.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSION.—There is no doubt that Mr. Twistleton, the head of the Irish poor-law department, has resigned.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease has broken out in Ennis. Several cases have recently occurred there, and two deaths were recorded on Saturday. On Sunday morning there were fourteen cases, out of which eight had died, one was cured, and five were under treatment. At Limerick there were not less than eighty-nine extra cases of cholera, besides those in hospital. In Belfast there were thirty-eight new cases on Thursday, and the total deaths from it in the Belfast union were 305. A correspondent of the *Patriot* writing from Limerick, on the 22nd instant, says:—"The fearful scourge first visited this city last Monday three weeks. Since then, there have been at least, from all the information I have gathered, upwards of 2,000 cases. I am told, on the authority of a medical practitioner, that, for some days past, not fewer than a hundred deaths from it have occurred daily. I know of two cases in which corpses remained unburied for eight-and-forty hours, because coffins could not be procured fast enough.

MR. DILLON, THE POLITICAL FUGITIVE, has been called to the American bar by a special order. Mrs. Mitchell and her five children are going to the Cape of Good Hope, to live near her husband.

THE WRECK OF THE LONDONDERRY STEAMER.—After a trial which occupied two days at the Derry Assizes, Captain Johnston and the mates of the ill-fated Londonderry steamer were acquitted of "the assault of Hannah Brennan and others, and of having caused her death, by placing her and others in a place on board the Londonderry steamer, where they had not a sufficiency of air to preserve life; and that, while there, the said traversers neglected to pay her and others proper attention, and had thereby caused the death of the said Hannah Brennan."

THE PAPAL RATE IN AID.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces with a shout of exultation that the parochial collections for the Pope in the diocese of Meath amounted to £1,266 2s. 9d. It is roughly estimated that the gross (very gross) total of this uncalled-for rate in aid will yield in Ireland from £25,000 to £30,000.

FATHER MATHEW is sojourning for some days in Dublin, making preparations for his trip to America. He intends to sail from Liverpool by the ship "New World," at the end of April. He succeeded, a short time since, to the Castle Lake distillery, a very valuable property; but sooner than have it employed in distilling whisky, he broke up the concern at a considerable loss to himself, letting part of it as a corn-mill. His health is quite restored.

EXECUTION OF THREE MURDERERS.—The *Common Messenger* of Wednesday contains the following appalling statement:—"This day, Commons, convicted of the murder of Major Mahon, and the two Scallys, husband and wife, for the murder of Alicia Brennan, were executed in front of our county gaol. Commons mounted the fatal scaffold with firmness, and was in a few moments in eternity. Scally was very weak, and had to be supported. He apparently suffered little; but then a scene most horrible to relate ensued. When the female Scally was about being executed, when the trap was let go, her leg caught in it. The unfortunate woman cried out, so as to be heard by those at a considerable distance, 'Oh, oh, I am caught in the bars!' till the hangman pushed her off, and put an end to her sufferings. This scene, though of short duration, was indescribably revolting, and horrible to witness."

THE BRISTOL MURDER.—Our readers will remember that the servant girl, Sarah Thomas, who stands committed upon the coroner's warrant for the wilful murder of Miss Elizabeth Jefferies, at Bristol, on the 3rd of March, made a statement to the police who had her in charge, denying that she was the actual perpetrator of the awful crime, and implicating a girl who had lived servant with the unfortunate lady immediately before she went to reside with her. Subsequently to the inquest, the inquiries by the police have been continued, and happily with better success, as a girl has been found who, there can be no doubt, is the one referred to, and whose evidence was so much required to complete the chain of testimony. Her name is Charlotte Morgan, and she is the daughter of a plasterer and painter carrying on business at Thornbury, Gloucester, but having been (as stated by the witness Miller) unsuccessful in business, she sought a service, and was engaged by Miss Jefferies. She states, however, that she only lived with the deceased lady from Thursday night till the following Saturday morning, as Miss Jefferies (who was very eccentric and strange in her manner) told her, as soon as she entered the house, that she was too fine and too tight-laced for the place, and before breakfast on the Saturday morning she insisted on her quitting the house forthwith, which she did on pain of having her boxes trundled into the street. Happily this girl is enabled to prove, to the complete satisfaction of the police, that she could have been no party to the murder, inasmuch as during the whole night upon which it was committed, as indeed had been also the case for many days before and afterwards, she was sleeping at her lodgings in the house of a person named Hancock (a respectable tradesman), and in a room in which the sister of her landlady likewise slept.

Fifteen thousand names have been procured in Edinburgh to the petition in favour of arbitration instead of war.—*Scotsman*.

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Council of the People's League was held, on Friday week, at the White Hart Hotel, Bishopsgate-street. John Robertson, Esq., who was called upon to take the chair, on opening the proceedings, said it was his duty to state the special business on which they had met, and the nature of the plan adopted by the committee, at the recommendation of the Council. He supposed that most of those present were aware, that theirs could scarcely be called a plan of agitation so much as a mode of instruction. It was a plan of particular instruction, in which men who had a knowledge of their rights communicated instruction to others—a plan in which, if they had any feelings of earnestness or sense of justice, as they came in contact with others, they were enabled to diffuse correct views, and develop a right spirit in the people, and the means by which the people are to maintain their rights, and render themselves worthy of the rights they claimed. It was not necessary for him to enter into the amount of success of the plan recommended by the executive committee, as there were others present who would do this, but he could state that a considerable number of petitions had been brought to the committee, and that many others were in course of signature; and that every man who had tried to carry out the plan was in love with it. With regard to the People's League, they could congratulate themselves that they did not owe a single penny, and they were determined to maintain that position. This plan of petitioning had given them a new power, superior to any other plan. The executive committee had by this means issued their tracts in considerable numbers, without incurring any expense: it had been remunerative. He believed that the whole of their tracts were disposed of, and were out of print. He would now call on one who had done more than any other person to carry out the plan recommended,—he meant Mr. Jabez Vines.

Mr. JABEZ VINES said, that he was indebted to the Chairman, who, he believed, was the first who introduced to the committee the plan of petitioning now adopted, and which limited the number to twenty signatures. When first he heard Mr. Robertson explain his views on the subject, and the desirableness of making a trial, it excited an interest in his mind, and he left the committee with a determination, by an extra sacrifice of time, to see if some good might not be done in following out his suggestions. He was the more encouraged to do so, believing, as he did, that the other members of the committee were resolved to do the same in their respective localities. At first he felt a little discouraged at the idea of being limited to so small a number of signatures as twenty, and felt a little indignant at the Whigs, who had raked up from oblivion this old despotic law of the Stuarts. But he had not proceeded with his petition far before he found advantages connected with it that he did not at first anticipate, and rejoiced to find that efforts made to obstruct the cause of freedom would be defeated. And now, after a trial of two months, he could affirm it to be by far the best plan to promote the object they had in view. As he had already communicated his views in a series of articles on the subject in the *Nonconformist*, and which were now published in the form of a small twopenny tract, several copies of which lay before them on the table; and as most of the friends present had already perused those articles; it would be unnecessary for him to dwell very particularly on the result of his exertions. He believed that when the plan came to be fully explained and understood, that many would join them, and render, by this means, the People's League one of the most powerful and useful associations ever formed in this or any other country. He had only once or twice an opportunity of explaining his views at a public meeting, and then it produced a great impression on the minds of several, who had since united with them. One in particular, who was then present, had, as he was free from the incumbrances of business, expressed his determination to devote gratuitously a very large portion of his time to aid in the movement. He concluded by remarking that he had obtained the proper number of signatures to above a hundred petitions, and that, had one hundred other persons done the same, in the course of a few weeks upwards of 100,000 signatures would have been obtained for manhood suffrage, &c.

Mr. THWAITES said there were a variety of means by which the same object was accomplished. In Southwark and Lambeth they had not been inactive, but they had had very great difficulties to contend with, not from the ultra-Tories; he had more difficulty in bringing out to a clear and distinct principle, that man as man has a right to be represented, from those who call themselves Liberal than all the Tories combined together. They had in Southwark a Reform Association, and he had been chosen a member of that Association. He described the efforts of some calling themselves Liberal to obstruct the success of the suffrage cause, and the great caution they evinced in keeping out from their association persons maintaining the principles of manhood suffrage. He referred to a meeting held some time ago, in the Town-hall, under the high bailiff. That meeting was a large and influential meeting. They brought forward their resolutions, and in their resolutions they bitterly complained of the acts of the Ministry, that their rights were not granted to them, and that the people were taxed without their consent. But they failed to suggest any remedy by which the people might have a voice in the government of the country. He felt it his duty on that occasion to propose an amendment, insisting on the necessity of manhood suffrage as the only means by which the people could conquer the aristocracy of the day. He

had no sooner spoken than it was evident that a large majority of the meeting was with him. The old Whigs were quite in a rage; they could not endure a person coming forward like himself to propose an amendment to a resolution that originated from their committee. But while the committee could not understand, the people could, and carried his amendment. He thought that in speaking thus he should not be pushing himself forward, but rather desirous of stating facts, that other gentlemen might go and do likewise, for they were now telling their tale for the benefit of others. One influential person said he was quite astonished, indeed he exceedingly regretted, that he, a respectable man as he was, should lend himself to the Chartists, whose object was to destroy what little liberty they had, and bring it into contempt. He scarcely knew how to answer that gentleman, but he said that he very much mistook him if he supposed that he had become a party to any particular body, or that he had become a Chartist; that he acted from his own individual conviction, and as such he should always act as long as he lived in that borough. This conversation was after having a very large majority, having seven-eighths of the people with him. They had been a broken body from that time to this; they had never met with anything like a spirit of determination or common purpose since that meeting. As his friend expressed so much sympathy for him, he pressed the question on the Association; and there they had a discussion that lasted several nights; and, at last, he carried manhood suffrage there also. The consequence was that the treasurer, in the rage of defeat, arose up and said, "I tender my treasurership, for I never will belong to any association connected with Chartists." A friend of his arose, and moved that his resignation be accepted, stating, at the same time, that they would allow him time to consider; and saying that if ever they were united, it must be on the ground of manhood suffrage. This defeat was felt by some with deep regret and mortification, but it was not so with the majority, for there were many liberally-minded men who were willing to move on in the cause of freedom. They said, Let us not fear, for we quite see that if we take this course, and which we feel inclined to do, that there is no other hope for the people than a radical extension of the suffrage, and that they would rather take this ground than remain in the same stagnant state they had been in for years. They had now a great number who were in accordance with their views on the subject; and, at the last meeting, their old treasurer came amongst them, and there he remained, without that excitement which he felt before. Mr. Thwaites then referred to the necessity of a union of the middle with the working classes. If they got such a union, no power above them could stand against them. The differences between the two classes had been encouraged by the aristocracy for the purpose of keeping them under, to answer their own purpose. He might say they were now quite up to the mark upon the suffrage, and they were quite up to the mark on the separation of Church and State. He then referred to the progress made in the borough of Lambeth, where the same means had been attended with similar success. In Lambeth they had also a Reform Association, to which their friend Vines had alluded. One or two individuals came to him to consult about the resolution they ought to pass. There was a good deal of conversation about manhood suffrage, but they had not moral courage enough to come out on the point. They were afraid to come out on manhood suffrage, and came to the conclusion to have something introduced about the extension of the suffrage. He told them distinctly that if they went for household suffrage, they would certainly fail in the attempt to carry their resolution. They were induced, therefore, to adopt manhood suffrage. As he entered the room, he was requested to move the first resolution. After having moved that resolution, it was carried *nem. con.*, no one there had the courage to hold up his hand against it. Two or three on the platform, who were near him, said, "what a plight we should have been in if we had not adopted manhood suffrage." They never now had any meetings, nor any resolution, without embodying manhood suffrage.

W. LINWOOD, Esq., then gave some account of the progress of the People's League in his own neighbourhood. He said, as far as Sydenham was concerned, they had had a preliminary meeting, and it was resolved to get up ten or twelve petitions. As to Greenwich, they agreed to hold a preliminary meeting there also. Greenwich was not yet up to the mark, but that was one reason why they should endeavour to get them up to the mark. In a place where there was so much Government influence, they must expect to contend with difficulties. Many were looking after what they called the main chance; but those who, in seeking this, left out principle and character, whatever they may imagine, were neglecting the main chance, though they may be clothed in purple and fine linen. He intended also to visit Croydon, where he was persuaded he should meet with a more cordial reception. As far as they had tried the plan, it had been a tolerably successful one. He was anxious to see this plan carried out, that genuine Reformers may know each other. In former days, they had called each other names. The best means to produce harmony is to bring men together, and it will then be found that men of a liberal spirit and of an enlightened mind do not disagree. At present, this work has only been carried on by a few, but others were joining them, and every one will become the centre of a circle, each member of which will become the centre of another circle, and that which at first appeared contracted, will widely extend and obtain a powerful influence for good,

We do not look up to any particular leader; we look to ourselves; we all desire to lead each other—not in the spirit of rivalry, but in a spirit of earnest and zealous co-operation; and we ask every man to become an active co-operator, and begin in his own neighbourhood. Gentlemen, we ask your assistance—we ask you to join us on the foundation of what we consider political justice. We do not condemn those who do not go so far as we do—we try to convince them that they may do so. Our weapons are arguments, love, kindness. We repudiate all force, except the force of truth. We acknowledge no bonds but the bonds of truth, freedom, and unity. We seek no cause but that which includes the whole of society and the cause of justice.

Mr. OUTRAM, Dr. OXLEY, and Mr. MABBS, severally addressed the Council, which closed with a determination to persevere in the cause in which they had embarked. At the close of the meeting, a very large number of the tracts just issued, viz., "An Appeal to Dissenters and others," advertised elsewhere, &c., were purchased by gentlemen present.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 28, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN NORTHERN ITALY.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 22nd contains an official notice of two battles on the 21st between the Piedmontese and Austrian armies. The Minister of Foreign Affairs states, on the authority of persons coming from Lomellina, that in the first affair, which took place near Vigevano, the Piedmontese had the advantage, and were said to have made 1,500 prisoners; but that in the latter, near Montara, after a contest which lasted until a late hour of the night, the Piedmontese were obliged to retire. It is probable that the second affair spoken of by the Piedmontese Minister was by far the most important of the two. It took place on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino, and therefore the division of Charles Albert, which crossed the Ticino on the 20th, must have been driven back again before this battle; or the Austrians must, as already reported, have cut off the communication between the two divisions of the Piedmontese army, defeating one, and leaving the other unprotected on the road to Milan, where it would be at the mercy of the Austrians. For although, according to a letter in the *Patrie*, Milan was in a state of insurrection on the 21st, this rising would not suffice to give Charles Albert undisputed possession of the capital of Lombardy. It was reported in Paris, on Monday afternoon, that the French Government had received details of this affair which left no doubt of Charles Albert having been out-generalled by Radetsky. That Radetsky was marching upon Turin, is, however, certain; for the *Milan Gazette* contains an address to the Piedmontese, in which he announces his intended arrival, and declares that he is actuated only by the most friendly feelings—that he goes, in fact, to Turin to protect property, persons, and the cause of order, against a turbulent faction. Parma and Pavia have been occupied by the Piedmontese. A letter from Switzerland gives as positive the news of an insurrection having broken out at Milan, on the 21st ult. The intelligence is not unlikely, as from another source, we learn that the Austrians had abandoned the whole of Lombardy, including Milan, except a garrison of 1,000 men left in the castle of that city. The *Daily News* states that the head quarters of the King were removed from Treviso to Novara, where they were established on the 23rd; and that the divisions of the Duke of Genoa and General Bes had fallen on the enemy and beaten him, making a great number of prisoners. It is said that the Austrians had been beaten at two points.

CENTRAL GERMANY.—We learn from the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Regent has sent for M. V. D. Pforten, late Minister in Saxony. M. Pforten arrived at Frankfurt on the 22nd inst. The Regent intends to compose his new Cabinet chiefly of Bavarians, Saxons, and Hanoverians.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* mentions as a rumour "that the Prussian Cabinet has informed ours that they quite agree to Austria's proposal as to the German Directory, but that they cannot give up their original idea of a closer and a more general confederation. This insisting on the closer confederation leaves matters just where they were."

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The late rumours of a prolongation of the armistice between Germany and Denmark are being confirmed on all sides. The last German papers inform us, that the order which instructed the generals in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia to march their troops to Altona, has been countermanded. The Prussian regiments will remain in their garrisons.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Petty Sessions Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL.

The Out-Door Paupers Bill was read a third time.

Some other business was also disposed of, and their lordships adjourned.

CONVICTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Commons, Mr. ADDERLEY concluded a speech of considerable length, having reference to the system of colonization by convicts, in which he urged the claims of the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope for exemption from the infliction proposed by the Government, of sending convicts there, by moving an address to the Crown,

praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased, out of consideration for the honourable pride and moral welfare of her subjects, the people of South Africa, to order that this hitherto unpolluted colony may be spared the disgrace and affliction of being made a receptacle for the convicted criminals of the mother country, whether as prisoners, free exiles, or holders of tickets of leave.

Sir G. GREY, in the course of his answer to the observations and arguments of the hon. gentleman, referred to the necessity which had existed for the removal of a certain number of convicts from Bermuda, which convicts were made matter of selection for offences committed in Ireland under peculiar circumstances—for stealing food in a state of famine, and for political offences under the instigation of other people—a class of convicts with respect to which the least objection could be raised by the colonists of the place to which they were to be transferred. These convicts under the order of the Colonial Secretary were ordered to the Cape after the issuing of the despatch to the Governor, apprising him of the intention of doing so, but necessarily before the remonstrance of the colonists could be received. As to future arrangements, Lord Grey was in no degree desirous of acting counter to the remonstrances of the Cape colonists, should they on reflection and after experience had of the convicts already transmitted, renew those remonstrances. The right hon. baronet concluded by expressing his hope that the House would not, by acceding to the motion, prevent the Government from distributing convicts amongst the colonies in the manner least calculated to annoy the colonists, and at the same time best adapted to restore the convicts to society.

A short discussion then ensued, in which Mr. HUME, Mr. AGLONBY, Major BLACKALL, and Mr. F. SCOTT, took part.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that as the hon. mover had attained all he hoped for or intended by his motion, he trusted it would not be pressed to a division, for in that case of necessity the Government must vote against it.

After some observations from Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. HEYWOOD, Mr. ADDERLEY expressed himself satisfied with the explanations given, and withdrew the motion.

MINISTERS' MONEY—IRELAND.

Mr. FAGAN rose to move for a committee of the whole House to consider the law relating to ministers' money in Ireland, which, he said, was a tax obnoxious to the Catholic population; and he supported this statement by the testimony of persons interested in the receipt of the money, and by showing the unequal manner in which it was collected. He proposed to provide a substitute (as recommended by a select committee) out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, augmented by the sale of perpetuities.

Mr. GROGAN admitted that there were grievances and inequalities in the tax, but contended, upon evidence taken by the select committee, that the Commissioners had no surplus funds which would supply a substitute.

Mr. OSBORNE said the question of this tax, which was imposed upon eight Catholic towns in the south of Ireland, from which the north was entirely exempt, ought to be taken up on the broad ground of religious liberty; it was an intolerable grievance, and the Government ought to have brought in a bill to remove it, after the report of the select committee.

Sir GEORGE GREY condemned the spirit in which Mr. Osborne had treated this question, and felt this difficulty in acceding to the motion—that although there was something objectionable in the nature of the payment, and he agreed with the committee that it was desirable to find a substitute, no certain source was indicated; and before he could consent to such a motion, it must be distinctly understood that there was no intention to come upon the Consolidated Fund. If the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were sufficient, he should agree with the Dean of Limerick that the payment might be cast upon that fund. He should move the previous question.

Mr. GRATTAN supported the original motion in a speech impregnated with more than usual bitterness.

Sir J. YOUNG showed that the inequalities of the payment might be obviated, and that there was no fund to which it could be transferred.

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the original motion, as did Mr. KERSHAW, who observed that the Protestant Church of Ireland had failed to perform its mission, and if the voluntary principle were adopted there, and religion had fair play, it would be better for Protestantism itself.

Mr. NEWDEGATE defended the Church of Ireland, and asked how the Roman Catholic members could reconcile with their oath a vote in favour of this motion, which was admitted to be an attack upon that Church.

The oath was expounded by the Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY.

Mr. HUME, in justification of Mr. Fagan, appealed to the avowed sentiments of Lord Stanley, who, when a member of the Government, condemned this tax, and promised to find a substitute for it.

Mr. NAPIER explained the history of this charge—for it was not a tax—and showed that the property to which it attached was settled subject to the charge.

Mr. REYNOLDS, as a Roman Catholic, could, consistently with his oath, if the exigency of the State required it, vote for the total abolition of ministers' money. So long as that plague-spot, the temporalities of the Irish Church, remained, he did not think himself emancipated; and this was one of them.

Some of the figured statements of Mr. Reynolds

were controverted by Mr. G. HAMILTON, who rejoiced that that gentleman had spoken out.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL gave the House a construction of the Roman Catholic oath, whence it appeared that he was not interdicted by it from dealing with the Protestant Church of Ireland.

Sir J. TYRELL taxed the supporters of the motion with an undisguised design to eradicate the Protestant Church in Ireland.

The House having divided, it was resolved, by 72 to 44, that the question should not be put.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—ANOTHER ECCLESIASTICAL RAZZIA.—The rector of Stoke Newington, the Rev. A. W. Taylor, made a claim on some of his parishioners for Church-rates, and the following is the mode in which the said claim was enforced by his myrmidons:—On the 23rd inst., four men, taking advantage of the day on which Friends are accustomed to attend their meeting for worship, and no doubt expecting to find the heads of the respective families from home, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Foster, Church-street: went first into the shop, where they might have seized abundantly more than would have liquidated their claim; pushed their way into the drawing-room, where two ladies were sitting, and insolently demanded a screw-driver to remove a barometer and looking-glass, for the sum of 1s. 4d., the rector's claim. This modest request for the loan of a screw-driver not being complied with, they made off with a large copper stew-pan, with two smaller ones, and a copper tea-kettle. They were very rude to the two ladies, and told them they had got their pockets stuffed full of plate from other houses. At the house of Mr. Joseph Marsh, in Church-street, they behaved still worse. The family were at dinner. They went first into the kitchen, but would not restrain there, saying they wanted plate. They endeavoured to force their way into the parlour, where the family were dining, and behaved so insolently that the inmates were obliged, in self-defence, to bolt the doors against them. They at last made off with a good barometer, which cost Mr. M. £5. The following is a list of the distraints, and of the value of the property sacked in this clerical foray:—

	DEMAND.	VALUE TAKEN.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ann Foster	0 1 44	2 0 0
Cornelius Hanbury.....	2 5 2	3 4 9
G. W. Alexander.....	1 8 1	2 3 6
Edward Harris.....	0 3 0	0 10 6
Benjamin Reed.....	0 3 1	0 10 6
Ann Alexander.....	0 1 74	0 10 6
J. F. Burgess	0 3 7	0 12 0
Joseph Marsh	—	3 0 0
Mary Tylor	0 3 64	0 11 3
Sarah Janson	0 2 04	0 10 6

CHURCH-RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON.—The speech lately made by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, the curate of the Rev. Earl of Guildford, at Southampton, against Church-rates, has produced a severe reprimand from his lordship, who speaks of opposition to Church-rates as "the greatest possible wickedness." Speaking of Mr. Trelawny's motion, he says, "He cannot conceive how any one, especially after that debate, can be unaware that an abolition of Church-rates would be a direct robbery of the Church." The conduct of the curate in this dilemma says more for his prudence than for his feeling of self-respect. He denies that his conduct was open to the interpretation placed upon it by the public, and asserts that he signed the petition simply as chairman of the meeting. The clerical peer's manifesto has only added fuel to the excitement which already prevailed. There are nearly 3,000 defaulters in the parish. Summonses were granted last week by the Southampton magistrates against the Dock Company, Solomon Solomons (a Jew), Edward Westlake and Co. (Quakers), and Henry Pond, Alfred Oakley, Charles Gray, John Graham, William Minns, and John Barnes (Dissenters), all parishioners of St. Mary's, for non-payment of Church-rates, and if the rate proves valid, the rest of the defaulters will be prosecuted for non-payment. The whole of them have determined to refuse payment, and to allow their goods to be seized, or to go to prison rather than pay the persecuting earl. An association is forming in the town to collect funds, defray the legal expenses of the defaulters, and support while in prison any of them who may require such aid. The rev. Earl pays his curate £300, out of £3,000 per annum, and holds ecclesiastical property besides, which, if properly managed, would, it is said, provide for the spiritual necessities of the whole county of Hampshire!

SECESSION OF THE VICAR OF COCKERHAM.—In reference to this event, mentioned elsewhere, an esteemed correspondent at Lancaster writes:—"The Vicar has resigned the living into the hands of his diocesan, after fourteen years of labour; there can be no doubt, therefore, of the sincerity and disinterestedness of his views. The poor will feel his loss, for to them he was ever a friend. The choice of vicar remains in the hands of the Lords of the Manor, and it is said that he Rev. Mr. Greene, son of J. Greene, Esq., M.P., is likely to receive the appointment. The Vicarage of Cockerham is worth upwards of £6.0 a year. His change of views is said to have been induced by the perusal of Mr. Noel's work, and the cases of the Rev. Messrs. Gorham and Shore. Mr. Dodson has at any rate given a signal proof of the sincerity of his convictions, by the noble sacrifice he has made. The circumstance is canvassed about in every circle of this town, and neighbourhood, and is matter of great surprise with the advocates of our glorious constitution of Church and State. Your correspondent would almost as soon have thought of the Bishop of Exeter leaving the Established Church as the Rev. Mr. Dodson—he and his family connexions being so noted for their aristocratic predilections; but the event has shown that Mr. Dodson is in the possession of a conscience."

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, March 28.

We have this week had a large supply of Foreign Grain, particularly Oats, but of English the quantity fresh in is very trifling. A few sales are making of Oats in good condition on about the same terms as last day, but for other articles the inquiry even is very trifling.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 420 quarters; Foreign, 15,430 quarters. Barley—English, 1,140 quarters; Foreign, 12,850 quarters. Oats—English, 530 quarters; Foreign, 48,850 quarters. Flour—English, 610 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. B. S.," Sherston. We believe he can, if a ratepayer in the parish—and that his authority would be legal.

"A. C." We took his inquiry last week to be merely a sarcastic mode of implying what our leading article of this week is intended to contradict—namely, that the funds of the Established Church, because not voted by Parliament, are not national funds—and hence the tone of our answer. We can point him to no small compendium—such a work is a *desideratum*—and we hope it will not long remain unsupplied.

"An Inquirer." It would not serve the cause to indulge in personalities. The party in question is a Swedenborgian, in politics a thorough expediency Whig—a believer in the sacred right of conquest, and in the unlimited power of a majority.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1849.

SUMMARY.

ECCLESIASTICAL topics continue to turn up in considerable plenty and variety before the legislature—and, perhaps, in harmony with the main object of the *Nonconformist*, it will not be deemed indecorous if we give them, in this our summary, an honourable precedence. Our purpose takes us back as far as Tuesday se'nnight, when Mr. Horsman submitted to the House of Commons a resolution, which might be construed into an indirect censure of the Bishop of Durham for an abuse of patronage vested in him by law. The motion was for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, to ascertain how far an agreement, entered into between the Bishop and the present incumbent, whereby the surplus income of the livings of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, over and above the sum of £2,000 a year, is to be paid over to trustees, is correct—and also to report on the best mode of appropriating that surplus. Mr. Horsman's speech, cautiously as it was worded, read by the light of a petition from the inhabitants of these ecclesiastically wealthy, but spiritually destitute parishes, and further explained by the defence set up for the Bishop by Lord John Russell, leaves an impression upon the mind that this is one of those cases in which episcopal zeal for the religious instruction of the people is crossed by attachment to the pecuniary prizes which sometimes fall within reach—and that the payment of some £3,000 a year, over and above the incumbent's income of £2,000 a year, into the hands of trustees, may turn out, upon examination, an arrangement more favourable to the Bishop's interests, than to the spiritual enlightenment of the parishioners. Of course the motion was characterised as unfair and invidious—but it seemed, nevertheless, to be a pretty general wish that Lord John Russell should hint to the right rev. prelate, in a friendly way, that he would best consult his own reputation by himself introducing a measure for the proper application of the surplus funds of Bishopwearmouth to the supply of neighbouring religious destitution. Mr. Horsman's resolution was negatived by a majority of thirteen.

Mr. Bouverie's Clergy Relief Bill has been referred to a select committee. Desperate efforts are being made, we understand, to render it as useless as possible, and to render a clergyman's egress from the Established Church so painfully humiliating that few will be disposed to resort to it. For example, a writer in the *English Churchman* suggests the insertion of the following clause:—"And be it enacted, that the Bishop to whom such copy of the certificate shall have been transmitted, shall, within one calendar month of the receipt of such copy, proceed to deprive and depose such minister in the manner and form legally and canonically appointed for such purpose in his Cathedral Church on some Sunday or other holiday, when the most numbers of the people come together. Provided always that such minister so deprived as aforesaid, shall never officiate as the minister of any other religious body, within the diocese of the said bishop, nor in any other diocese in which he may have been

licensed as a minister of the Church of England. And every clergyman that shall have been deprived and deposed as aforesaid who shall so officiate contrary to the provisions of this act shall for every offence forfeit the sum of £100." In what spirit the select committee will deal with the measure we have no certain grounds for conjecture. If provisions similar to the above are incorporated with it, the bill will be practically worthless. The friends of religious liberty should watch its progress with a keen eye, and oppose its mutilation with a prompt display of opinion. Let it be remembered that the decision in Mr. Gorham's case may, at no great distance, enforce upon many a clergyman's conscience the duty of leaving the Established Church, and let us take care that they suffer no unnecessary obstruction in breaking away from the bondage in which they are enthralled.

Foreign and colonial politics have come in for a share of senatorial attention in both Houses. In the Lords, Lord Palmerston's policy in regard to Sardinia and Austria was vehemently assailed by Lord Aberdeen, and defended, but not with equal vigour, by the Marquis of Lansdowne. Lord Brougham, as usual, slipping in a small speech, chiefly, it may be imagined, for the purpose of denouncing those in whose hands Charles Albert has put himself, as "a set of implacable tyrants, Italian rebels, led by exiled Poles." In the Commons, Russia's occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia was the theme, and it afforded Lord Dudley Stuart an occasion for giving natural expression to his distrust of the power which ruined the nationality of his pet clients; Lord Palmerston, for reiterating his confidence that Russia contemplated no permanent encroachment on the Turkish territory; Messrs. Urquhart and Anstey, for loading the Foreign Secretary with abuse; Mr. Disraeli for describing Nicholas as intellectual, magnanimous, and politic—and Mr. John O'Connell, for denouncing him as a "monster," in consequence of his brutal persecution of the nuns of Minsk. Beyond this, we do not see what end was served by the debate. In both Houses, Canadian affairs have been touched upon, and in the House of Lords, Earl Grey delivered an elaborate but manly exposition and defence of his policy towards our North American colonies.

The Insolvent Members' Bill, the bill for the repeal of the Navigation-laws, and the Rate-in-aid Bill for Ireland, complete the list of legislative projects under parliamentary discussion during the week, requiring notice at our hands. The first measure, which assimilates the treatment of insolvent members with that now pursued towards bankrupts, is recommended by a regard to decency, and, spite of the wry faces of many who may find it inconvenient, will probably pass into law. The last is an occasion for an interminable debate on Irish affairs, and, owing to its temporary and peddling character, is provocative of more heat, and of less coherency, than a commanding measure could have given rise to. It will, of course, be persisted in, for we find Lord John Russell already asking a supply of £100,000 on the credit of it. As to the repeal of the Navigation-laws, ministerial pusillanimity has again involved the Government in trouble. They hesitated to throw open the coasting trade, and proposed a partial modification of it. They now find that the compromise will endanger the collection of the revenue—and so they return to the restrictions by which that branch of shipping is nominally protected. They, however, are not the only parties who have deemed "discretion the better part of valour." Mr. Gladstone intimated an intention of putting the relaxation of the Navigation-laws on the basis of reciprocity. The Protectionists intended to avail themselves of this pretext for defeating the Government measure. Mr. Gladstone got wind of it—went down to the House—made a speech in favour of what was to have been his proposal—and concluded by saying that under present circumstances he did not mean to press it upon the adoption of the House. Whereat Mr. Disraeli waxed exceeding wrath, the tempting opportunity of out-jockeying the Whigs having been most unexpectedly knocked on the head—and a scene of crimination, defence, and recrimination, followed. The bill as amended by Ministers has passed through Committee, but will not be read a third time till after Easter.

On the events of the week we have scarcely space for making a passing allusion. Mr. Macaulay's retirement from political life is not unexpected, and will not prove calamitous either to his country, or to his own reputation. The Church-rate agitation at Southampton has some features of novelty. How Mr. Binney, who rejoices in his payment of Church-rates, as giving him a title to discuss all Church arrangements—a liberty, by the bye, which recusants equally possess, if it is of any worth, they being compelled to contribute to a system they condemn, but feeling themselves unable to do so either actively or joyfully—would look upon the state of things at Southampton, we cannot tell—but,

assuredly, the Earl of Guildford's description of conscientious opposition to this impost, his own position as a clergyman being considered, is to us extremely edifying. Verily, strange principles of social and political morality are brought out on both sides by this vexatious subject. Of public proceedings in sympathy with Mr. Shore, we have given as full a record as our limits will allow. We need only, in addition, notice that a detainer has been lodged against him at Exeter Gaol for the further costs of the Bishop, incurred in the Court of Arches, and direct the attention of our readers to the letter of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, inserted in another column, touching the dangers in store for the Clergy Relief Bill.

The law for the suppression of organized clubs has given rise to considerable excitement in the French National Assembly during the past week. After a strenuous opposition to the second reading, the Republicans, both moderate and ultra, seriously contemplated retirement from the National Assembly, which would have put a stop to its proceedings, as, in that case, a legal majority could not have been collected. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed; and the bill—which does not suppress public meetings, but only organized political associations disapproved of by the Government—passed this critical state by a small majority. Out of doors there was by no means a proportionate excitement, notwithstanding the mischievous activity of the Red Republicans and Socialists; nor do we place much confidence in those sinister rumours of an intended general rising of the working population of Paris, which have been prevalent during the last few days. The amount of sympathy between the great bulk of the people in Paris and the Socialist and Mountain leaders, is, we suspect, at the present time, no greater than that which subsisted between the convicted Chartist conspirators and the operatives of London last year.

Hostilities have recommenced between Austria and Sardinia, to the undisguised exultation of the sanguinary old Marshal, and his well-disciplined troops. The campaign is likely to be short and decisive. Charles Albert is evidently no match for so experienced a strategist as Radetsky. The latter has withdrawn the bulk of his forces from the garrison towns of Lombardy, and marched in great strength towards Turin, where he promises to dictate a peace. His object, no doubt, is to crush Charles Albert, before the league between him and Tuscany and Rome can be sufficiently matured; or, perhaps, before any further disastrous intelligence from Hungary can be received. On the other hand, the King of Sardinia set out with his army on the road to Milan. On the 21st, two battles were fought on the Lombard frontier, between the hostile armies, in the last of which Charles Albert was decidedly worsted, and his troops, or at least a division of them, driven back across the Ticino. The march of the Austrian general upon Turin, will probably now meet with little resistance. The whole affair, at first blush, betokens either extreme incapacity or duplicity on the part of the King of Sardinia. But perhaps it is premature to form an opinion upon a campaign which has scarcely opened. It is understood that the French Government have received an assurance from Austria, that it has not the slightest intention of occupying Turin with any other motive than the conclusion of an honourable peace, and that the former will not regard such an event as a *casus belli*. Most unfortunate is it for the Piedmontese and for Charles Albert's warlike tools, that whatever may be the issue of the campaign, he is not likely to be the sufferer. Whether beaten or victorious his crown will be secure. It is not, therefore, surprising that both Rome and Tuscany look askance on his proffers of alliance, and that honest republicans in Italy regard him as equally, with Austria, hostile to genuine freedom.

We are almost tired of recording the arbitrary acts of the Bourbon Tiberius in the southern part of the peninsula. The Chambers having shown themselves hostile to the policy of his Ministers, he has thought fit summarily to dissolve them. The King of Naples evidently still possesses himself with the idea that he is the constitution. His former subjects in Sicily are, as might have been expected, likely to reject his offers of a compromise, and once more submit their cause to the arbitrament of war.

Although accounts from Hungary are still adverse to Austria, in Germany her adherents have gained an unexpected triumph. A majority of the Frankfurt Assembly, to the astonishment of all, has rejected M. Welcker's motion for conferring the imperial crown upon the King of Prussia. This decision is to be attributed to a sudden influx of Austrian representatives, who mustered in great strength on the occasion. Thus ends for the present the dream of a united Germany, frustrated by the still predominant influence of Austrian councils. Perhaps at some future time, under happier auspices, the scheme may be carried out. Now that the directing hand of Gagern, and such statesmen, is lost to the national cause, and that

Frederick William's ambition can no longer present an obstacle sufficient to prevent him joining with Austria in suppressing the Frankfort Assembly, it is not likely that that body will, for any length of time, continue to exercise its functions. Before long we shall probably hear of an *octroyé* constitution for Germany, as nearly allied as possible to the old confederation.

From the other side of the Atlantic we learn that General Taylor has been duly inaugurated into office as President of the Republic of the United States. His address has been generally admired for its brevity, as well as for its moderate, conciliatory, and manly tone. His Cabinet is composed of men of acknowledged ability and character, who are, for the most part, averse to the grasping policy of their predecessors in office, and to a restoration of protection for the benefit of the manufacturers of the North. On the subject of slavery, the new Cabinet will probably steer a middle course. Canada is convulsed with agitation respecting the claims of parties seeking compensation for losses sustained during the late rebellion, in which royalists are more than usually prominent in the use of disloyal language.

DIFFICULTIES.

DIFFICULTY is a term expressive of the amount of force, physical or moral, necessary to the attainment of a given object. Where the end sought is clearly desirable, but especially, where its only alternative is wide-spreading ruin, the difficulty which can successfully intervene between effort and accomplishment, is but a practical announcement of the fact, that the plan devised, the instruments chosen, or the man appointed to work them, must be set aside for others. He who says, in reference to what can and should be done, that he is prevented by difficulties from doing it, does but use language, the full import of which he does not perhaps suspect, to denote that his services are not wanted. In matters of civil government, this is emphatically true. To face an amount of obstructive force, which *must* be mastered before order or prosperity can be secured, with any measure of force, whether of wit or will, plainly inadequate to the demands of the occasion, is an inexcusable waste of national resources. Energy up to any point short of what is required for the removal of the obstruction, is energy thrown away. No set of men ought to be tolerated at the helm of State, when strong currents are drifting the vessel towards fatal rocks, who cannot give security that they know what they will have to overcome, that they know how to overcome it, and that their courage and determination are fully equal to render available the resources within their reach.

The application of these remarks to the existing position of public affairs, and public men, is obvious. Ireland is dragging Great Britain down towards the level of its own social wretchedness—and Ireland is paraded as the grand difficulty, and the grand excuse of modern statesmen. Our age must needs be a degenerate one, in which what is hard to be accomplished is allowed to secure condonation for inefficiency. We wonder that British manliness has not long since resented the whine of party politicians over the Irish difficulty. We are still more surprised that public opinion does not contemptuously consign to privacy, the administration which, having entered office with a loud flourish of trumpets, have since disclosed to the country that they are without a purpose, without a plan, and almost without a will, with regard to Milesian misery—that their policy, if it can justly be called such, is to aim at nothing definite, to evade all immediate danger, to retard ruin from year to year by temporary expedients, and to leave the ultimate destiny of a sinking but most important portion of the empire to the decision of chance. We say that the sufferance of these men, with these disqualifications, in office until now, has been a reproach to the spirit of the nation, and is, at this moment, a foul blot upon its fair fame. Unfortunately, however, they have infected the public mind with their own want of decision. During Whig rule, at least, since Lord John Russell has directed it, we have ever observed that doubt, feebleness, and irresolution, are everywhere predominant. His term of power is literally "a day of small things." The hand of the master is nowhere felt. The crop of difficulties is unusually prolific, as, indeed, it invariably is, in the absence of determination—and all the energies of the Anglo-Saxon character lie paralyzed under the withering touch of ruling ineptitude.

The "great difficulty!" Well, whatever may be said of others, at least of him who refuses manfully to look at it, we may fairly say that office is not his proper place. Were Ireland's social degradation the result of physical laws, utterly unchangeable by the skill or resolution of man—were the soil of that country under an irremovable curse of barrenness, or its natural resources too scanty to be turned to account for the comfortable maintenance of its people—had Heaven smitten and blasted it, or written upon its front the sentence, "Human industry and sagacity shall be evermore profitless here"—then, indeed, statesmanship would be justi-

fied in averting from it its regards, for, save with a view to the exercise of his own powers, no sane man will choose to wrestle with impossibility. But the fact is just the reverse. The soil of Ireland is fertile—its position on the map of the world is advantageous—its means of internal communication magnificent—its climate humid, it is true, but not ungenial—its mineral wealth abundant—its coasts and lakes and rivers alive with fish. Here, then, is an inexhaustible mine of riches waiting to repay human industry. In immediate contact with all this profusion of the materials of comfort, and even prosperity, we have scattered over more than half of the island a numerous and unemployed population—myriads of hands that might work, but do not; of mouths that might be filled, but are not; of hearts that hope might quicken, but languish in despondency. What intervenes between these materials, and this power to work them up into social and national wealth? No man should aspire to office in these days who cannot show that he has questioned this secret, and by earnest and importunate sagacity, has compelled it to unveil. The truth is, that the answer is not very far off, but Lord John's aristocratic prejudices decline to look that way.

Ireland's difficulty is a difficulty created by the supposed interests of a dominant class. To protect that class from the change in their social position, consequent to all others upon extravagance and improvidence, has been the drift of legislation—and the web of law which has been woven with a view to this moral impossibility, has naturally fostered and developed both. The result is, that over a vast extent of Ireland's surface, the soil is in the possession of men who have nothing to spend upon it, and who cannot part with it to others who have. Hence, there is no employment—and, in the presence of a vast and idle population, immense tracts of land are suffered to lie waste. To sweep away this entire network of mischievous laws, framed to shield landowners from the consequences of their own folly, and thus to remove the chief obstruction at present intervening between the raw materials of social well-being, and the skill, industry, and capital which might turn them to account, would, no doubt, be a work of difficulty—that is, a work demanding for its accomplishment something more sturdy than ineffectual wishes, and silly, because unfounded, hopes that things will some day mend. But what? Are we to sit down in despair under an impression that the reform cannot be effected? Why so? Who has set to work upon it with an honest determination to carry it through?

Let us see! The numerous legislative provisions which encourage landlord supineness, giving to the class unnatural facilities for the recovery of rents without care, and for spending them without forethought, and tying up in their ownership estates which they can no longer cultivate to advantage, must be hunted up, put together, and exhibited in their united bearing upon Ireland's present condition, in order that public opinion and British philanthropy may command their repeal—but this will require research, and diligence, and they imply "difficulty." The proposal to sweep away these fruits of class selfishness will be opposed. Patrician pride will be fired by it. Pecuniary speculations will be damaged. Powerful interests will combine to defeat it. Obloquy and reproach will be heaped without stint upon the authors of it—and hence, the necessity for high-minded and self-sacrificing patriotism, and patriotism of this sort is, in the estimation of the Whigs, "difficulty." To carry through any such project, popular power must be evoked capable of awing into submission oligarchical obstinacy. To obtain that power more concessions may be requisite than the policy in itself involves. The constitution may have to be strained to its utmost—possibly enlarged. And this will need firmness, courage, indomitable resolution—but this, also, with party politicians, is "difficulty."

The main difficulty just now in the way of a change from decay to renovation in Ireland is an incapable administration. The Whigs, of course, do not see this—and, we fear, the country is not yet thoroughly awake to it. The people are doomed to witness, we suspect, a further unwinding of the skein of petty shifts, and retail little-nesses, before their patience is exhausted. Small money grants to bankrupt unions, sixpenny rates-in-aid devised to shore up the improvident by the contributions of the thrifty, electoral changes never meant to be carried, and promises touching everything that it shall receive the best consideration of Ministers, will constitute the sum and substance of Irish remedial policy under the Whigs. But we believe they are close upon the end of their tether. They have but one good measure in hand, for the sake of which their general incapacity is for the present winked at—the repeal of the navigation-laws; even here, difficulties threaten to vanquish their resolution. But it little matters. If they are beaten on it, they can hardly choose but resign—if they carry it, their further services will be soon dispensed with. The country is sick of the statesmanship of a clique, whose only skill is evinced in finding,

whose only purpose consists in evading, official "difficulties."

LAW AND CONSCIENCE.

A VERY curious incident, more serious than comic, and yet so strongly impregnated with absurdity as to provoke laughter, occurred at the Exeter Assizes a few days ago. A respectable married lady, a witness in a case of burglary, refused to be sworn. Mr. Justice Williams sent for her, and on being informed that she was a member of the Church of England, but that she thought the taking of an oath was wrong, referred her to the Articles of the Established Church, and was in turn referred to the fifth chapter of Matthew. His only reply to the difficulty was, "You must be sworn." Seemingly loath, however, to inflict the penalty of imprisonment hastily for a conscientious scruple, which a little instruction might remove, he gave her an hour for consideration, and sent a clergyman to talk to her. The hour having expired, the following colloquy ensued. Judge: "I understand you have seen a clergyman." Witness: "I have." Judge: "You are a member of the Church of England." Witness: "I am." "Are you aware that the Bishops and Clergy of your Church feel no scruple in taking the oath?" "I am." "Why have you scruples?" "Because I have seen it in the Bible." Reference to the Bible again cut short the debate, the judge saying—"Then you must take her into custody, and take her to the county gaol. I have no alternative." Mrs. Watson was accordingly taken into custody, and, for aught we know, remains a prisoner to the present hour.

The circumstances are all curious. First, here is a lady, well known in the neighbourhood, and a member of the Establishment, regarded by a judge with evident astonishment for estimating the authority of the Bible above that of the Thirty-nine Articles. Then, as consort with Mr. Justice Williams, who, about the period of the Reform Bill agitation, was known at Lincoln by a *soubriquet* which implied next to nothing of reverence for the Scriptures, we have Judge Denman, who has laboured zealously, but, if we remember right, chiefly in consequence of the opposition of the right reverend bench, ineffectually for the abolition of compulsory oath-taking, made witness to a striking exemplification of the folly and wickedness of attempting to force conscience from its conclusions by physical punishment, and of the defeat of justice by a barbarous expedient for insuring it. Thirdly, we have the non-scrupulous minds of the bishops and clergy paraded as a good reason why others should not put a stricter interpretation upon the word of God, as though religious conscientiousness could not do better than read the Bible with the comment of their lives. And, lastly, we have a lady sent to gaol, not for refusing to depose to what she knew, nor for deposing falsely, but simply because law, sanctioned by episcopal example, and upheld by episcopal bigotry, enforced as a preliminary what she believed God himself had prohibited. We admire the woman—we laugh at the judge—we execrate the law.

Timely enough, however, a remedy for this absurd state of things is in progress through Parliament. A bill is now before the House of Commons, prepared and brought in by Mr. P. Wood, Sir E. F. Buxton, and Mr. Bouvier, the object of which is to enable persons who refuse, on religious grounds, to be sworn, to substitute an affirmation for an oath. It was read a second time on the 7th inst., without opposition, and it stands for committal on the 28th. It affords relief to all religious objectors. It requires, in order to such relief, that a certificate of good character be obtained from a magistrate, upon the testimony of a credible witness, which certificate is to be produced to the Clerk of the Peace, or Sheriff's Clerk, after which an affirmation is to be subscribed in a book to be kept for the purpose, that the applicant believes the taking of an oath to be forbidden by his duty towards God, for which a fee of 2s. 6d. is to be paid. Persons having made such affirmation are thereafter to be exempt from the necessity of swearing. We see little or no use in this circuitous machinery—unless it is meant by the trouble it gives to test the sincerity of conscientious profession. The principle of the bill, however, has our heartiest approval. We shall watch the several stages of it with deep interest. And we shall be curious to observe whether, when it reaches the House of Lords, those spiritual lights, who themselves "feel no scruple in taking the oath," will, as heretofore, oppose all concession to the religious scruples of others. The spirit of the age is fast leaving the Thirty-nine Articles behind it. There will soon be none to believe "all and everything contained" in them, but "bishops and clergy."

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

IN a late number we gave expression to our views in reference to the taxes on paper and advertisements, and the stamp duty on newspapers,

for the purpose chiefly of showing how great an impediment they present to the spread of education amongst the masses. We are glad to find that at length some decided efforts are being made to effect their removal. The letter-press printers of the country, whose position is just now one of great depression, arising in a great measure from these unwise restrictions, are very appropriately taking the lead in the movement. In Liverpool, Glasgow, Carlisle, Bath, Newcastle, and other of our principal towns, petitions to Parliament are being got up by this class of operatives, praying for the remission of these duties with a view to their relief. In the Liverpool petition it is justly stated:—

"That the duty imposed upon paper materially enhances the price of books, newspapers, and other periodicals, and thus limits the demand for them which would otherwise exist were the tax repealed. That the number of readers among the working classes has, of late years, considerably increased, owing to the spread of education, and their consequent enlightenment, together with the greater facilities afforded them for the improvement of their minds, by the establishment of libraries, lectures, and many other sources of rational amusement. That this increased number of readers would, by the repeal of the duty upon paper, have the effect of greatly adding to the demand for all kinds of periodical literature, both of a religious and moral tendency, which would give a most beneficial impetus to the printing profession, and call into requisition a vast amount of unemployed labour. That the repeal of the stamp duties on newspapers would be of immense benefit to the printing profession, as, thereby, papers could be purchased at a cheaper rate, which would so much increase the demand for them, that a great amount of capital would undoubtedly be embarked in the establishment of additional daily and weekly journals, and thus give employment to such a large number of men at present in want of it, that instead of many being obliged to wander through the country seeking the means of subsistence, there would be comparatively few forced to that unpleasant alternative."

We observe, too, that Mr. Reynolds, the member for the city of Dublin, has given notice of a motion on the subject of the paper duty, with a view to its repeal. Now that the question has been brought prominently before the public, we trust it will be energetically taken up. It would be a pity that a movement for an object which must commend itself to every friend of freedom and education, should come to nothing for want of general support. The duties complained of are insignificant in amount—a mere fraction of the public money lavished upon State-paupers and sinecurists. A combined effort on the part of the organs of public opinion would get rid of them altogether. We respectfully invite our metropolitan and provincial contemporaries to back up the infant agitation with their support. Nothing would be easier than to obtain signatures to a petition to Parliament similar in spirit to the above in every newspaper office in the kingdom. Compositors would gladly sign it, and where is the editor who would not second the appeal? The reading public, both from motives of philanthropy and self-interest, would be forward in lending their aid. Let the newspaper fraternity make "a strong pull and a pull altogether" for this object; and we venture to say, that by the commencement of next session the newspaper stamp and the duties on paper and advertisements will stand at the head of the list in the private pocket-book of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of taxes to be repealed. To all our brethren of the press we say—"Pass it round—no taxes on knowledge!"

THE STATUE TO OLIVER CROMWELL.—We are informed, in reference to the letter of Henry Vincent, on the subject of Cromwell's statue, that the land on which "Slepe Hall," Cromwell's old residence stood, has been purchased for the above purpose, by an earnest friend of civil and religious liberty at St. Ives. An influential committee has been formed; and, as soon as the plan of the monument is arranged, the committee will make an official appeal to the nation. In the meanwhile, we trust that a metropolitan and provincial committees will be formed; and that they will put themselves in immediate communication with Thomas B. Ulph, Esq., St. Ives, Huntingdon. About two thousand pounds will effectively accomplish the object the committee have at heart; and this sum can be raised easily, if the friends of freedom, and the admirers of Cromwell, move earnestly in the matter.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—We understand that the East India Company have at length come to the resolution to guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount of capital, to be agreed on, which certain railway companies may expend on the construction of railways in India. Should the working expenses exceed the receipts, which is considered to be very improbable with respect to the lines already selected, or should the railway proprietors at any future time wish to give up the concern, they are to have the option of doing so on six months' notice, on the expiration of which the East India Company are to pay them back the full amount of capital they may have expended on the railway.—*Times*.

The *Tablet* calls Mr. Macaulay "the Dickens of historians." Sir Charles Napier left Paris on Monday for Marseilles.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

OPPROBRIUMS OF LAW.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Some absurdities in the state of our law are so discreditable, that it must demand a *vis inertia* equally discreditable in the people that permits them to recur.

Justice requires, that witnesses before the courts of law should give evidence under a special responsibility, as a check against falsehood; but, in lieu of devising a guarantee directly apt to that requirement, we mix it up with a form that embarrasses and startles the most conscientious witnesses. In the Exeter Assize Court, last week, we see a respectable matron dragged into trouble, because a judge called upon her to disregard the injunction, "Swear not at all." Mr. Justice Williams was manifestly reluctant to use his powers of coercion: he allowed the witness an hour for reflection, and a clergyman came to talk her into compliance; but she insisted on the responsibility of private judgment, and would not accept clerical authority against what she regarded as a plain injunction of scripture. Mrs. Watson was committed for her contumacy. Now, conscientious witnesses of this kind are precisely those whom the law should encourage: there was plain sense in her objection, and her judicial antagonist virtually called upon her to palter with her conscience in order to bear testimony to the truth. Lord John Russell has brought in a bill to relieve members of Parliament from these embarrassing scruples, without relieving them of needful responsibilities: why not extend it to all cognate cases? Jews, Quakers, and Moravians, do not monopolize all the religious sincerity and tender conscience of society.

A divorce case before the House of Lords—James *versus* Crespiigny—is remarkable for one point. In its merits, the case is probably like a large class—a wife is hurried, by marital suspicions, into the very crime prematurely suspected. The bill is allowed to proceed, although there has been no action at law for damages; the reason being, that the defendant keeps out of the country, so that a civil action cannot be set going. It is very proper to proceed with the liberation of the husband from a technical bondage to one who is virtually his wife no longer; but if it is possible to proceed with such a measure of emancipation in the absence of an action for damages, why maintain the preposterous absurdity of forcing an aggrieved husband to seek pecuniary compensation, as a preliminary to freedom, in a case which, of all others, must make an honourable man abhorrent from putting his claims in a moneyed form?

The case of *Cave versus* Howkins is a still grosser illustration of our perverse law of damages. A girl had for years been secretly courted by a young man; faithful to him, she has forgotten herself; alien to all natural feeling, the seducer becomes a father only to desert the mother of his child. Her wrong comes upon her family, decent people in humble circumstances, as a fatal calamity: her mother dies of grief: the young woman herself, industrious and healthy heretofore, gradually sinks into the grave. What reparation does the law give against the recreant that brought about this misery?—and deliberately brought it about; for if his original trespass might plead the excuse of "passion," his desertion was marked by the coldest effrontery. The law only allows the unhappy father to seek damages for the loss of his daughter's "services" as a labourer; and the verdict of the jury which awards him a hundred pounds damages is as near an approach to justice as our blessed legal system will permit.

These things are common-places, very tiresome and tedious to discuss, because they are so trite. "Common-places," are they? Yes—gross injustice, coarse mockery, and silly perverseness, are common-places in our code and practice of law; the more shame to us that they are so. If none but fools persevere in approved foolery, then truly must we confess ourselves, on this showing, a nation of fools.

But the reason? Is it that lawyers are interested in keeping up forms and the resort to actions for damages—as many forms as may be, especially such as promote the circulation of money? And is it that these cunning folks are skilled in cajoling the Legislature?

OUR RECKLESS NAVAL EXPENDITURE.—SHIP-BUILDING.

(From the *Hull Advertiser*.)

According to the returns made to Parliament, we had two hundred ships in ordinary in 1848, and of these upwards of sixty, some of them built for twenty-two years, had never been one day at sea! With so many ships idle, rotting in our docks, what do we want with more? From the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Naval Expenditure, it would appear that naval surveyors find employment in first building ships-of-the-line which are not seaworthy, then transforming them into bad steamers, and finally directing them to be broken up and sold for the benefit of a class of jobbers, who deal extensively in such commodities. In the formidable array of ships which never performed any service, we find the names of the "Neptune," 120 guns; the "Royal William," 120 guns; the "St. George," 120 guns; the "Waterloo," 120 guns; the "London," 92 guns; the "Nile," 92 guns; the "Clarence," 84 guns; the "Centurion," 80 guns; the "Goliath," 80 guns; the "Lion," 80 guns; the "Hindustan," 78 guns; the "Black Prince," 72 guns; the "Carnatic," 72 guns; the "Defence," 72 guns; the "Hawke," 72 guns; the "Pitt," 72 guns; the

"Boscawen," 70 guns; the "Chichester," 50 guns; the "Lancaster," 50 guns; the "Worcester," 50 guns; the "Africane," 44 guns; the "Hotspur," 44 guns; the "Leda," 44 guns; the "Nemesis," 44 guns; the "Cerberus," 42 guns; the "Circe," 42 guns; the "Clyde," 42 guns; the "Diana," 42 guns; the "Hamadryad," 42 guns; the "Latona," 42 guns; the "Mercury," 42 guns; the "Mermaid," 42 guns; the "Minerva," 42 guns; the "Proserpine," 42 guns; the "Sirius," 42 guns; the "Thiabe," 42 guns; the "Unicorn," 42 guns; the "Venus," 42 guns; the "Active," 40 guns; the "Flora," 40 guns; the "Sybil," 40 guns; the "Amethyst," 26 guns; the "Creole," 26 guns; the "Arachne," 18 guns; the "Terpsichore," 18 guns; the "Camilla," 16 guns; the "Elk," 12 guns; the "Heron," 12 guns. To this long list of ships, which were never wet in salt water, may be added the following steamers:—the "Eurotas," the "Forth," the "Seahorse," the "Caradoc," the "Conflict," the "Dauntless," the "Encounter," the "Janus," the "Minx," the "Niger," the "Rifleman," the "Sharpshooter," the "St. Columbia," the "Teaser," the "Termagant," and the "Triton." What do the mercantile people of England think of keeping all these ships, for which the country has no employment? Would Mr. George Liddell approve of such an investment of the national capital? But the more timid in the back-ground may whisper, Suppose a war were to break out? Our answer is, that even in that case, we have too many ships for a war with all the naval powers in the world. Besides the above vessels, we have our squadrons in the Mediterranean, at the Cape, on the Slave-coast of Africa, in the West Indies, and within hail of our oriental satraps. We have several other ships at home, whose periods of service do not exceed from one month to six, whose names we have not given in the above list. Thus the "Nelson," carrying 120 guns, and built more than thirty years ago, never served but one month; the "Royal George," carrying the same number of guns, and built more than twenty years ago, only served six months; the "Sultan," a 74-gun ship, built thirty years ago, only served one month; and so on for many others classed by us with ships in service. And but that our Government keeps condemning and breaking up ships nearly as fast as we can build them, there would be no room for them in the harbours of this country. If we examine how this branch of the public service has been performed for the last twenty years, we shall be surprised to find the regularity for which a Parliamentary demand for money, to build new ships, has been created in her Majesty's dockyards. Thus, in the year 1828, twenty-three ships of all sizes, were condemned and broken up; in the year following, twenty-six vessels were got rid of; in 1830, eleven were condemned; in 1831, nine; in 1832, twenty-nine; in 1833, twenty-one; in 1834, twelve; in 1835, twelve; in 1836, twenty-one; in 1837, fifteen; in 1838, eighteen; in 1839, three; in 1840, five; in 1841, nineteen; in 1842, five; in 1843, twelve; in 1844, six; in 1845, sixteen; in 1846, eleven; and in 1847-8, eight vessels were all condemned and sold, or broken up, with a contractor's view to create a demand for more. What would Mr. George Liddell think of a trade conducted after this fashion? What would he think of employing hundreds of workmen to build bad ships for the purpose of pulling them to pieces again, from a patriotic desire to keep alive the number of naval contractors, and to save the State from the danger of losing the national breed of Woolwich smiths and Sheerness and Portsmouth shipwrights? Would he not, as a man of business, question the sanity of any one who, in this great manufacturing and commercial country, would propose to tax the nation for such an absurdity? And yet this is the principle upon which our naval system of expenditure is based. The Government naval arsenals and building-yards are so many vast workhouses, the inmates of which must be supported out of the taxes, in doing something or nothing. Every First Lord of the Admiralty, on taking office, virtually subscribes to the doctrine that all naval architecture would perish, were her Majesty's yards conducted in the same economic and prudent way as the yards of private shipbuilders. And yet it is an undoubted fact that private shipbuilders are almost always some ten or twelve years in advance of the managers and directors of her Majesty's dockyards. Almost every important discovery in naval architecture is made by persons enjoying neither Government patronage, nor expending public money.

In calling for retrenchment in the naval expenditure of the country, we wish so to put the question that bankers, merchants, and men engaged in mercantile pursuits, may understand it. The expenditure of a Government is very much like that of a private merchant—save that the former is ten times as liable to make mistakes, and has ten times as many temptations to trust to the chapter of accidents for the making up of any deficiency. State-craft, as applied to national income and expenditure, is but a wider term for enlightened honest mercantile craft. As a nation, we are living beyond our income. We are spending more money in ships and soldiers than we can afford, while so many of our household are without food, house-shelter, and clothing. What would a sensible banker or merchant recommend in such a case? Why, economize, to be sure. There is not one of our unemployed ships of the line which has not cost us on an average above £100,000—some of them in repairs and alterations nearly twice that sum; so that it is easy to calculate how much we might save annually were the Government only to build ships when they were really wanted, either for the defence or the general service of the empire.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. BOUVERIE said that he proposed to refer this bill to a select committee, as some of the clauses required correction. A statement had appeared in one of the leading journals of London, with regard to the case of a clergyman, which was the immediate cause for the introduction of this bill; and as that statement impugned his accuracy on matters of fact, he begged to state to the House what the facts were. He found it stated in that article that the object of the proceedings in the Arches Court against the Rev. Mr. Shore was, not to imprison or excommunicate him, but merely to depose and divest him of an office, the duties of which he was unable conscientiously to discharge by the only process which existed for that purpose. Now, without alleging, as he might do, that this divestment would not relieve him from the liability of being proceeded against in the Arches Court, he would simply state that the allegation in the paper referred to was not only not the fact, but the very reverse of the fact, for the final conclusion and prayer of the articles or accusation was that he be admonished to abstain for the future from all public preaching, teaching, administration of communion, or other ecclesiastical duties, in the said unlicensed chapel.

Mr. HENLEY was glad that the bill was to be referred to a select committee. He hoped that some provision might be introduced there, providing that whatever mode might be pointed out by which a clergyman was to divest himself of his office, it should be by the same authority that invested him with that office. That was the course pursued in the army.

Mr. HUME differed entirely from the view of the hon. member for Oxfordshire. He thought the greatest possible facilities should be given to clergymen to leave the Church, if they thought they could not any longer conscientiously remain in it, otherwise they would encourage men to become hypocrites, and strike at the root of all honesty and sincerity. He could see no similarity between the rules of war for the army and those of the church [hear, hear].

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped they would not then discuss the merits of the question, but would allow the bill to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. HORSMAN considered the bill as one for the removal of penalties and disabilities, not to give parties any privileges or advantages which they did not now possess.

Mr. STAFFORD said that a good many of the clergy with whom he had communicated on the subject expressed themselves in favour of the main object of the bill [hear].

Sir W. CLAY trusted that the principle of allowing entire liberty to a person who was once a clergyman of the Church of England would be the one carried out by the committee.

The bill was then referred to a select committee.

On Friday, on the motion of Mr. Bouverie, the select committee on this bill was nominated as follows:—Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stafford, Sir William Clay, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Horsman.

THE CANADIAN REBELLION.—COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES.

On Thursday, Mr. GLADSTONE put the following questions:—

1. Whether any instructions have been given to the Governor-General of Canada as to the course which he is to pursue, in the event of its being proposed to him by his advisers to allow them to introduce into the House of Assembly any bill giving compensation to any person known to have been implicated in the rebellions of 1837 and 1838, on account of the damage sustained by them in those rebellions, or in the event of the passing of any such bill through the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature? 2. Whether, according to the usage of Canada, if any such bill should have passed through both Houses of the Legislature, and should have become an act by the Governor-General's assent, without a suspending clause, the money thereby authorized to be paid would be payable forthwith, or before her Majesty's servants had had an opportunity of advising her Majesty with respect to the allowance or disallowance of such act? 3. Whether any official intelligence has yet been received with respect to these transactions in Canada; and if so, whether the Government is prepared to lay it upon the table?

Mr. HAWES replied to the questions seriatim:—

With regard to the first question, he could only state that his noble friend at the head of the Colonial-office had entire confidence in the judgment and discretion of Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, and was not in the habit of fettering his course by instructions with respect to hypothetical cases. With respect to the second question, he must be permitted to inform the right hon. gentleman, who had himself been Secretary for the Colonies, that all Colonial bills which pass through their formal stages and receive the consent of the Crown through the Governor, come into immediate operation, unless they contain the suspending clause. This rule of course applies to all bills, whether they appropriate money or not. If such a bill had passed, it would have the effect of law until the arrival of the Royal disallowance in Canada. In answer to the third question, he must state that no despatches whatever had been received from Lord Elgin with respect to these transactions, either before or since the subject had occupied the attention of the Canadian Assembly; and therefore there were no despatches to produce.

Here Sir George Grey made an observation to Mr. HAWES.

Mr. HAWES continued: He used the word "despatches" advisedly, because Lord Grey had received a private letter on the subject ["Hear, hear!" from the Opposition benches]. It was only on yesterday it was received.

Mr. HUME put some further questions:—

Whether, in the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe, a commission had not unanimously recommended that £100,000 should be appropriated to reimbursing persons, not rebels, who might have sustained losses by the rebellion; and whether that might not have originated the bill?

Sir GEORGE GREY advised the House to abstain from entering into particulars: the compensation bill has not passed; it was to go into committee, several amendments having been notified; and it was impossible to know the nature of the bill which the Colonial Legislature might sanction.

Mr. GLADSTONE, thinking this reply might convey an erroneous impression, was about to read the votes of the Assembly, setting forth the resolutions adopted and the proposed amendments; but Sir GEORGE GREY, in considerable agitation, opposed the reading, on the point of order: in putting a question, Mr. Gladstone had no right to read a document which might lead to debate.

At this point, for the present, the matter rested.

On Friday, Mr. GLADSTONE moved for copies of any correspondence which might have taken place between the Colonial-office and the Governor of Canada relative to a proposal for compensating persons who had suffered losses by the rebellion in that colony.—Ordered.

In reply to Mr. HERRIES, who wanted more information on the subject, Sir GEORGE GREY stated that no official information had been addressed to the Home Government by Lord Elgin.

All that the Government knew relative to the proceedings in the Canadian Legislature was derived from newspapers, which were accessible to all the world. Lord Elgin had written a private letter to Lord Grey, but had postponed sending any official communication until the Indemnity Bill should have passed the Canadian Assembly.

[Mr. Hawes was absent, on account of indisposition.]

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Lord DUDLEY STUART made a statement on moving for correspondence between the Governments of England, Turkey, and Russia, respecting the military occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by Russian troops. Lord Palmerston had contended that the treaty of Adrianople gave Russia no right to enter upon Turkish territory, except upon certain conditions: those conditions have not arisen now. Lord Palmerston himself had declared that such an occupation would be "the first step towards a dismemberment of the Turkish empire," the integrity of which is important to this country, both politically and commercially. Turkey is the most liberal country of the world in her commercial policy. Our export trade to Turkey is less only than that to Germany and Holland, equals that of France, exceeds that to Russia by £700,000; and exceeds our aggregate export trade to Prussia, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, together.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the motion.

Vicount PALMERSTON had always thought it desirable that the House of Commons should take a lively interest in the foreign relations of this country; and he quite agreed with what Lord Dudley Stuart had said respecting the importance of preserving the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and of its trade with this country; but great inconvenience must necessarily arise from the publication of unfinished correspondence upon matters still pending. He was satisfied that none of the great powers who were parties to the treaty of the Dardanelles thought of infringing the principle so solemnly laid down in that treaty. Explanations respecting the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia have been sought and obtained. Count Nesselrode stated that the Russian troops would be withdrawn, from the moment that order was restored in the provinces, or the Porte deemed itself assured of their ulterior repose; and that the Russian Government had no intention of making any permanent encroachment on the Turkish empire. Lord Palmerston trusted that the question of time, the only question still pending, would be speedily settled to the mutual satisfaction of the parties.

In the course of the discursive debate which ensued, Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTREY and Mr. URQUHART attacked Russia and Lord Palmerston. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, Mr. HUME, and Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH, concurring in the spirit of the motion, objected to dividing so thin a House. Mr. DISRAELI eulogized the Emperor of Russia, as a man of great intellectual power, magnanimous, and politic—no "ogre"—not guilty of felony against human nature, although he has not been born with Lords and Commons and Parliamentary Committees to keep him in check. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL maintained that the Emperor is a "monster;" calling to mind how the Nuns of Minsk were flogged with the full cognizance and approval of Mr. Disraeli's client.

Lord DUDLEY STUART declined to press his motion.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH OF ITALY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of ABERDEEN, in moving for papers respecting the renewal of the war in the north of Italy, stated that he had hitherto refrained from bringing the subject under consideration, and should have continued to do so, so long as any hope remained of a conference taking place in order to give effect to the mediation undertaken by this country and France; but that being now at an end, it was right that their lordships, proclamation of war having been again made, should be in possession of the necessary information to show the course which had been taken by the British Government for the prevention of the renewal of hostilities, a course which he considered deficient of all sound policy and sense of justice. The noble earl then proceeded to detail the events

of the last two years in connexion with the affairs of Austria and Sardinia, and to refer to the correspondence which had been laid before the House in respect to them, complaining that the Lord President had produced papers which were calculated to convey an entirely erroneous impression of the truth, inasmuch as they tended to make it appear that England had been the means of stopping an act of aggression and encroachment on the part of Austria, when at the same moment the Government were in possession of a most satisfactory and decided answer by Austria to any such imputation, which was not at that time produced—a course of conduct for their lordships, with the feelings of gentlemen, to appreciate. The noble marquis had no doubt laid upon the table that which had been placed in his hands; at the same time, every one must be conscious, from the noble marquis's general character for candour, that he would not willingly have been a party to such a transaction as that referred to. The noble earl read an extract from the Sardinian manifesto, and said the King was a tool and an instrument in the hands of others, who were hostile to him; and if he were to succeed in driving the Austrian army out of Italy to-morrow, difficulties would be only then begun. He then proceeded to eulogize Austria and her statesmen, and concluded by stating, that if the noble marquis should tell him the correspondence could not conveniently be produced at the present moment, he should not press his motion.

The Marquis of LANSLOWNE stated, that the production of the papers would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, until the negotiations had actually ceased. In his commentary, Lord Aberdeen seemed to have forgotten the time which had elapsed since the production of the first papers. Respecting those papers, Lord Lansdowne showed some uncertainty; not quite understanding what despatch it was that had been kept back.

Lord ABERDEEN and Lord BROUGHAM repeated the explanation.

Lord LANSLOWNE proceeded to say, that no principle had been laid down in the despatches which he was not ready to maintain; but since the revolution in France, the character of the danger to be apprehended is completely changed; instead of any fear of danger from despotism against freedom, it now seems that the great danger to be apprehended is the march of democracy over the thrones of Europe. He justified the mediation in Italy, on the ground that it might have enabled both parties in the contest to recede with honour. The best understanding continues to prevail between France and England; warnings and admonitions have been addressed to Sardinia by both Governments, and from neither will she receive any support, countenance, or assistance, in the course which she has pursued with reference to Lombardy. That course, however, did not merit the strong language which had been applied to it. All the Governments of Europe have felt the earth tremble under their feet, and seen the sky lowering over their heads, and their conduct must not be too severely criticized. Austria herself has not been quite consistent; and her refusal to nominate a minister for the conference, after having agreed to the mediation, might palliate the conduct of Sardinia. Lord Lansdowne concluded by expressing his confidence that France and England would concur in maintaining the peace of Europe, and assuring Lord Aberdeen that the papers in question should be produced at no distant date.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his delight at the declaration just made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, for he thought that Austria and France were our best allies. As for the King of Sardinia, he was more an object for pity than blame; his troubles were only beginning, since he was in the hands of a set of implacable tyrants, Italian rebels, led by exiled Poles. He concluded by denouncing the manifesto just issued by the Sardinian Government as a document unexampled in the history of human folly and fraud.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION AND CLOTHING-COLONELS.

On Friday, Mr. FOX MAULE justified the assertions he had made on moving the Army Estimates that the Liverpool Financial Reform Association had charged the colonels and quartermasters of regiments with combining to cheat the soldiers, and that the tendency of such charges was to diminish the confidence of the soldier in his officer, by reading "Tract No. 4," appealing to the House, which answered the appeal by cheers, whether his inference was not a fair one.

Mr. HUME contended that it was the system that was attacked, and not individuals, which system ought to be abolished.

Mr. DISRAELI protested against the progress of public business being interrupted by such a discussion as this [cheers]. As it was the first, so let it be the last occasion when a member of Parliament, and more particularly a Secretary at War, could be found to enter into a controversy with such a body as this Liverpool Society [cheers]. Once established the precedent, and the House of Commons would have plenty of work cut out for it by anti-corn-law leagues, protectionist societies, and Oxford Tractarians [hear, hear, and laughter]. For his part, he had not studied the tracts of the Liverpool club with that deep attention which the Secretary at War informed the House he had devoted to them, and on the result of which he begged to felicitate the right hon. gentleman [laughter]; but, taking merely a general view of the proceedings of this society of financial reformers, he had formed the opinion that their object was to cast a stigma on the British army [cheers].

Mr. COBURN thought the right hon. gentleman, in noticing this charge of the Liverpool Reform Association, had alleged rather more against them than the extract which had been read warranted, it merely referring to the inducement held out for supplying clothing of an inferior description. He could not let the present opportunity pass without saying that he thought not only the country, but the House, and the Ministers themselves, were infinitely indebted to this Association, cordially joining, as he did, in the hope expressed by Mr. Hume on a former occasion, that if the country thought any retrenchment was to be effected in that House, the people would establish in every town and village Financial Reform Associations similar to that of Liverpool.

Sir DE L. EVANS condemned the course taken by the Association in question, in putting forth tracts which were anything but creditable to their candour.

Mr. M. GIBSON drew the inference that the whole of this discussion had arisen from an ill-considered charge having been brought against a respectable association. All that the Association stated was, that the system of clothing the army was a bad system, that it might lead to improper inferences, that it afforded inducements to officers to do certain things, but there was no charge that they had actually done so. The bill was then read a second time.

NAVIGATION-LAWS.

On the motion that the House should go into committee on the Navigation Bill,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, he had to state to the House an important alteration which had been made in this bill. When introducing the measure, he had proposed to admit foreign vessels, under certain modifications, into our coasting trade, in order to establish a perfect equality with maritime nations, and to avoid all cavil and dispute with the United States. The Chairman of the Board of Customs had been of opinion, in the first instance, that the difficulties attending this relaxation, and the danger to the revenue, were not such as should obstruct a measure of great national policy, and upon that assurance he (Mr. Labouchere) had made the proposal; but he had since received a communication from Sir T. Fremantle, stating that, on going further into the necessary details, he had come to the conclusion that, if not absolutely impossible, it would be extremely difficult, to frame regulations that would not leave the revenue exposed to the greatest danger, if we allowed foreign or British ships to combine foreign with coasting voyages; and he, therefore, did not mean to ask the House to relax the laws upon this point; so that the bill would revert very much to that of last session.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, that having objected to these clauses on account of danger to the revenue, he should say no more than that Mr. Labouchere had been more successful in justifying their omission than he had been in finding reasons for their introduction. He then gave an outline of the plan he should have proposed, if his system of conditional legislation had been approved of. He should have suggested that there should be two sets of clauses in the bill, one relating to conditional and the other to direct legislation; that with respect to the former, the whole trade of the empire should be classed in two divisions, one relating to the foreign trade and the other to our coasting and colonial trades; he should have proposed to enact by law that when any country gave to Great Britain a perfect freedom in its foreign trade, it should receive the same freedom in our foreign trade; and for a perfect freedom in its foreign and domestic trade, it should enjoy the same freedom in our foreign, coasting, and colonial trades. With respect to our colonial trade, he should have advised the dealing with it quite irrespective of the trade with foreign countries, and the repeal of all restrictions upon the importation of tropical or non-European productions from Europe. He should have urged the absolute repeal of all fiscal restrictions in the nature of a tax on the British shipowner, and the giving a drawback upon timber used for ship-building. Mr. Gladstone explained, in conclusion, the reasons why he did not intend to press these propositions in committee.

Mr. HERRIES observed that Mr. Labouchere's announcement had surprised him greatly, and it induced him to think that the House was not going into committee on this bill with a prospect of any practical issue. He noticed the awkward and suspicious fact that this abandonment of an important part of the measure followed the reception of a note from the United States Government, expressly reserving its coasting trade from the principle of reciprocity, and he declared he should still offer to the measure his most strenuous opposition.

The House then resolved itself into committee, where, upon the first clause,

Mr. BOUVIERE moved the addition of a proviso to the following effect:—

That the restrictions upon the ships of any foreign country as to our trade with the colonies, our coasting trade, or the trade between our colonial possessions, be not removed until British ships were declared to be exempt from the like restrictions in such foreign country.

He endeavoured at some length to show that his proposition was more likely to obtain the national advantages which this measure had in view than that of the Government. The amendment was opposed by Mr. J. WILSON, who discussed it very fully, noticing incidentally the suggestions of Mr. Gladstone, and proving that the plan of the Government was not only better than Mr. Bouvierie's, but was the only one that could accomplish their common object; and after some discussion, Mr. BOUVIERE offered to withdraw his amendment, but Mr. WAWN objecting, a division took place, when it was negatived by 132 to 15.

On the 14th and 15th clauses, which gave to our colonies the power of regulating their own coasting trade, Mr. GLADSTONE objected, upon constitutional principles, to allowing the colonies to legislate for imperial purposes.

The clauses were defended by Mr. LABOUCHERE, who saw no real objections to the clauses, nor any practical anomaly. Sir R. PEEL reiterated an objection of Mr. GLADSTONE, with reference to an hypothetical case of war between this country and a power admitted by one of our colonies to the inter-colonial coasting trade.

The policy of these clauses was discussed at considerable length, and a division taking place, at the instance of Mr. GLADSTONE, the 14th clause was carried by 158 to 104.

A proposition of Mr. HASTIE to omit so much of the 16th clause as imposed a restriction upon the manning of British ships, which was stoutly resisted by the Government, and advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MITCHELL, and other members, raised a debate of some length, which terminated in a division, when the amendment was negatived by 197 to 53.

On arriving at clause 19, Mr. DISRAELI moved that the chairman report progress, and in doing so, made a fierce attack on Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere:—

To behold those two eminent and right hon. gentlemen abandoning the children of their fond adoption—to see them making those mutual sacrifices [cheers]—I own when I saw it I was strongly reminded of a celebrated day in the history of the French revolution, called, I believe, "the day of sacrifices," when the nobles and prelates of the realm vied with and imitated each other in throwing their coronets and mitres down into the dust. If I am not mistaken, it has since been called "the day of dupes." I have only to hope that the house and the country, when they recall the surprising incidents of this evening may not have reason to find they had some share in the application of a lesson on which I shall not further indulge [cheers and laughter].

Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LABOUCHERE both rebutted Mr. Disraeli's attack. The latter said he supposed that Mr. Disraeli had not been prepared with a speech when the Speaker was moved out of the chair, and had employed this interval in polishing his periods and elaborating this attack.

The committee was resumed on Monday, beginning with clause 19, the first of the reciprocity or retaliation clauses, and which enacts that the Queen may restrict the privileges of foreign ships in certain cases. Mr. J. L. RICARDO objected to these clauses, contending that the scheme embodied in them was on principle obnoxious to all the objections urged against Mr. Bouvierie's plan. Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the clauses, considering this portion of the bill to be an essential part of the whole measure. Mr. HERRIES attached no importance to these clauses; they were, as he had said, a homage to the principle of reciprocity, but they would do no good, though they might do a great deal of harm.

The whole of the clauses of the bill having been gone through, after a slight discussion,

Mr. SANDERS moved a new clause, the effect of which was to fix a period of three years before any retaliatory system was adopted; but Mr. Labouchere objecting, he withdrew it.

THE IRISH RATE IN AID.

In the Upper House, on Friday night, Lord MONTAGLE brought forward a motion for "an estimate of the sum which it was calculated would be raised under a rate of 2½ per cent. upon rateable property in Ireland." His object was not to enter into the merits of the rate in aid proposed by Ministers; he would for the present assume that to be advisable: but he wanted their lordships to have the means of judging whether the remedy would be adequate for the emergency of the disease. In the course of last year more than £160,000 was required, in addition to £46,000 raised by rates, to support the paupers in eight unions of Connaught. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE objected, that the document would be unlike any ever laid before Parliament: "it would manifestly be impossible to make any estimate correct enough to enable their lordships to form an idea of the success of the general scheme proposed by Government." This showed, said Earl FITZWILLIAM, how they were legislating in the dark. The motion was enforced by Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the Bishop of CASHELL, and the Earl of WICKLOW. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE desired to introduce the words, "as far as may be practicable." Lord MONTAGLE assented; and the motion passed.

On Monday night, in the House of Commons, on the question of the second reading of the Rate-in-Aid Bill,

Mr. G. HAMILTON moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, objecting to the measure on constitutional grounds, as interfering altogether with the established principle of local administration and local taxation, and because it interfered with the great experiment of poor-laws in Ireland, now in course of trial.

Mr. CORKY, on the ground that the bill was most unjust, severe, and oppressive, seconded the amendment.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE, assuming that relief was immediately called for to meet an emergency, had looked for some indication in the speech of Mr. Hamilton of the quarter whence such relief was to be obtained; but he had looked in vain. The hardship of imposing this rate upon Ulster was complained of, and it had been asked, what had Ulster to do with Connaught? A great deal: the misery of Connaught, unless relieved, would spread throughout the island. The mode of providing relief was the only question; and, as an Irish landlord, he preferred this to any

other scheme proposed, regarding it as a temporary measure to meet what he hoped would be a transient evil.

Lord JOCELYN, Mr. F. FRENCH, Mr. H. HERBERT, Mr. P. SCROPE, and Sir J. WALSH, opposed the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD, with reference to the scheme of Sir R. Peel, which he acknowledged had occupied a considerable share of attention across the channel, thought it was due to the people of Ireland that, before this discussion closed, the Government should distinctly state whether or not they had any intention to carry it out. This remark drew a smile from Sir George Grey, at which Mr. Stafford appeared to be somewhat nettled.

The right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department laughed; he knew not why; others who had contemplated the scheme of the right hon. member for Tamworth had done so with no misanthropic feelings, but rather with the conviction that there was little to hope for and much to dread on all sides; and, so far as remedial measures, proposed on the part of the Government, were concerned, the people of Ireland might well be excused if they turned to other sources [hear, hear]. The right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department laughed at that scheme [Cries of "Oh!"].

Sir G. GREY had smiled at the idea that the Government was bound to pronounce an opinion upon every scheme which might be proposed. He was surprised that a gentleman of the hon. member's experience should have made such a suggestion.

Mr. STAFFORD begged the right hon. gentleman to mark that the suggestion had come from a gentleman of his experience. The right hon. member for Tamworth deserved the gratitude of the country for having proposed that plan; and it did not become the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department to laugh at him (Mr. Stafford) when he spoke of it ["Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear!"]. It was not a matter to be laughed at. The right hon. Secretary for Ireland ought to know enough of his country to be aware that it would tell ill for any government to pass lightly by the suggestions made by one in the position of the right hon. member for Tamworth, and still more at a distance from the scene of calamity, to laugh [cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear!"].

He then repeated his call for an explanation of the extent of destitution, and the calculated amount of the rate. But it was one thing to strike a rate, and another to levy one. The amount of uncollected rate in November last, was £800,000. The gist of his opposition was, that in some unions if the rate were levied they would be ruined, whilst the sum raised would be only a drop in the ocean of Connaught misery. Drawing a gloomy picture of the future, he urged upon the House very emphatically the injustice and the serious consequences of determining merely the question of the facility of execution, and of levying a rate exclusively upon the most distressed classes of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL suggested that the tenant should be allowed to deduct the actual amount of the rate he paid from his rent, and the landlord to deduct the rate in proportion from incumbrances on his property.

Some further explanation then ensued with reference to Sir G. Grey's smile.

Sir G. GREY said, that with regard to the hon. gentleman the member for Tamworth, he admitted at once that any proposition coming from him was entitled to respect and attention; but he could not help smiling at the proposition of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stafford), that it was the imperative duty of the Government at once to take up that proposition, and submit a measure founded upon it in the present session [hear].

Mr. STAFFORD assured the right hon. gentleman that he never meant to say that he had laughed at the woes and calamities of Ireland. He knew him to be incapable of doing that; but he did mean to say, and he said now, that after the manner in which the proposition of the right hon. gentleman the member for Tamworth had been received in Ireland, it was exceedingly desirable that the Government should say that they had some measure of the kind in contemplation, or announce at once that they did not mean to act upon it [hear, hear].

The debate was then adjourned till this day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACOUSTICS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—In presenting a petition from the Metropolitan Law Association, which complained that a bill to consolidate the Bankruptcy Law was proceeding too rapidly, Lord BROUGHAM made a curious explanation. The petition had also prayed that the bill might not be further proceeded with till after Easter. The fact is, the bill has gone to a Select Committee; and the petitioners were actually praying for that which had been done by himself more than a fortnight ago. He had himself postponed its consideration until May next; but, in consequence of the House being so ill-constructed for hearing, that, although everything which he then said was heard distinctly at the Throne-end of the House, as he had ascertained by personal inquiry, nothing of it was heard at the other end of it (in the reporters' gallery); and no notice of the course which he had recommended to be adopted with respect to the bill was taken in the usual vehicles of public information. This statement is confirmed by one of the *Times* reporters, who says:—"In point of fact, the House of Lords, notwithstanding its great architectural beauty, is, of all the public buildings which we ever entered, the most destitute of all facilities for hearing. If the orator speaks in a low tone of voice, its great size prevents him from being heard; and if he exalts his voice beyond a certain pitch, the reverberation is so excessive as to render each word indistinct. We are, therefore, greatly indebted to Lord Brougham, who on all matters of science is a great authority, for having thus pointedly called the attention of their lordships to the defective acoustic principles on which their House is constructed."

THE SMALL DEBTS (IRELAND) BILL was thrown out in the Commons on Wednesday.

THE MUTINEERS AT ARCOT.—Mr. ANSTAY, on Thursday, moved for copies of the proceedings in the court of inquiry, and the court martial held at Arcot, in the year 1844, in the case of the alleged mutineers of the 6th regiment of Madras light cavalry, and of all memorials and correspondence relative thereto, or to the punishments or commutations of the punishments, of any such mutineers; and also of the Madras pay regulations and the Native Mutiny Act. Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE opposed the motion, mainly on these grounds. The order was explained and withdrawn two days after it was issued; the mutiny was obstinate, supported by secret oaths, and aided by a number of native officers; certain forms were presumed to require that the men should be marched back to Bengal before trial; the ringleaders were not known till after inquiry. The Duke of Wellington had been quite satisfied with Lord Tweeddale's conduct. The strongest allegations against the Commander-in-chief originated with Mr. Malcolm Lewin, a gentleman removed from office in Madras, and actuated by personal motives; and it would be useless, if not mischievous, to re-open the subject after so long a lapse of time. In this last argument Sir ROBERT PEEL concurred. On a division, the motion was negatived, by 54 to 14.

On Friday, the Hon. Mr. Stanley took the oaths and his seat for Lynn, being introduced by the Marquis of Granby and Viscount Jocelyn. Mr. P. Somers also took his seat for Sligo.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL has, on the motion of Mr. PUSEY, passed through committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of introducing amendments. It was subsequently ordered to be printed as amended, and to be re-committed this day.

INSOLVENT MEMBERS BILL.—The House of Commons, on Wednesday, went into committee on the bill, and the first three clauses were agreed to with some verbal alterations. When the 4th clause came before the committee, Sir W. CLAY said that the bill was grounded upon a false principle; that it would unseat a member who had been guilty of no moral offence, but who, having been involved in a law suit, could not pay the costs. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, if a member vacated his seat through insolvency, he might be re-elected. It was very common for a person to get a qualification who was really insolvent [hear]. Mr. O'CONNOR wondered what effect this avowal would have upon the public. He believed the effect of the bill would be to frighten hon. members into the payment of many debts which they did not owe [a laugh, and "Hear, hear"]. Mr. HUME, Mr. R. PALMER, Mr. H. BERKELEY, Mr. MACKINNON, and Colonel THOMPSON, made a few remarks, and Sir W. CLAY moved that the Chairman report progress. Mr. STAFFORD thought that the measure was not so much one which would exclude persons, as one which would necessitate fresh elections. At the commencement of their proceedings in that committee, he felt no small surprise at the rapidity with which they proceeded; and on expressing this sentiment, he was told that *all the insolvent members had gone to the levee*, and there was therefore no one to oppose the bill. However they might feel on the subject, it was to him quite apparent that they ought to pause before they assented to any measure which would enable interested parties to cause the disappearance of members from critical divisions of that House. Sir William Clay's motion was negatived, by 77 to 33. The clauses were agreed to; and, with Mr. Moffat's consent, an amendment was added by Mr. R. Palmer, disqualifying any declared insolvent who should not have obtained his discharge.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Royal assent was given to a solitary Bill,—the Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—On the motion of Mr. EWART, the following gentlemen have been appointed a select committee on public libraries:—Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Milnes, the Lord-Advocate, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Thicknesse, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Ewart.

TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.—The following members are nominated on the select committee on Transfer of Real and Personal Property Bill:—Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. George Turner, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Wood, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Coles, Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Wyvil, and Mr. Headlam.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that if the Rate in Aid Bill should be read a second time by Friday next, he should on that day move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, when he should further move that a sum not exceeding £100,000 be advanced on the credit of the rate in aid for the distressed unions in Ireland; which resolution, if agreed to, he should propose to insert as a clause in the bill. That on Wednesday, the 4th of April, he should move the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess until Monday the 16th; and on Monday next he should move that on Thursday, the 19th of April, and every alternate Thursday after that day, orders should take precedence of notices of motion. In answer to Mr. SLANEY, the noble lord was understood to state, that he could not say when a bill would be introduced on the subject of the sanitary condition of the metropolis.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.—Mr. REYNOLDS, after Easter, to move for a select committee to inquire into the state of the paper manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, and the results of the laws affecting that manufacture.

COUNTY-RATES.—Mr. HUME, to move (day not named) for

leave to bring in a bill to establish financial boards in counties to manage the county rate, in lieu of the magistrates.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.—Mr. M. MILNES, as an amendment on the motion of Mr. Cobden, on Thursday next, to move "That it is desirable that this country should use its influence with foreign governments to prevent war and bloodshed; or, where this is not practicable, to induce the contending parties to suspend hostilities, so as to give time for a full consideration of the evils they are about to suffer and inflict."

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—Mr. M. MILNES, after Easter, to call the attention of the House to the treatment of juvenile criminals, and to the circumstances connected with juvenile crime in this country.

Lord NUGENT has given notice that, on an early day after Easter, he would move that a committee be appointed to consider the question of charging the maintenance of the destitute poor upon the general revenues of the country.

HENRY VINCENT IN SUFFOLK.—On Thursday last, Mr. Vincent addressed a densely crowded meeting of the farmers and others in Bildeston, in the Independent chapel. The tickets for the meeting were sold long before the appointed time. Many were in the chapel who had never been in an "unconsecrated" place of worship before. Mr. Vincent told the farmers that if he wanted to gain a little fleeting popularity with them, he should call them "noble men, upon whose shoulders the whole nation pressed;" he should then call Peel "a traitor," and Cobden "the greatest enemy the farmers ever had excepting Peel;" he should then speak of "peculiar burthens," but hint that it was unwise to petition for a repeal of the malt-tax; and after professing his attachment to "our glorious constitution," wind up by declaring "that he did not despair of Protection yet!" The farmers roared with laughter; and as Mr. Vincent assured them that corn would never be "dear" again, and that they must attack taxes, tithes, and rents, they cheered lustily. He told them not to be afraid of radical reform. "I will show you," said he, "the difference between Tories, Whigs, and Radicals. A Tory grows weeds instead of wheat; he looks at the weeds complacently, and says his father grew them before him. He wants none of your new fangled systems of farming, with your artificial manures! he is for things as they are! A Whig dislikes the weeds, but trims them and cuts them down, leaving their roots to strike deeper into the soil. The Radical grubs them up by the roots at once." The meeting went off with hearty enthusiasm. On Friday night, Mr. Vincent addressed a large meeting of the inhabitants of Hadleigh on the "Elevation of the People." He gives a second address on the "Reform Movements of the Age," on Friday night next. Mr. Lyon, the Independent minister, occupied the chair.

VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.—Interesting meetings have been held this week in Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Halifax, to receive a deputation from the Congregational Board of Education in London, and to promote the cause of religious and voluntary education in connexion with the Congregational body. The speeches at the public meeting in Leeds will be read with interest. A meeting of a similar character was held at Huddersfield on Thursday. Owing to the opening of a Presbyterian chapel, at Bradford, on the day of the visit of the deputation, the public meeting in that town has been postponed to the 18th of April, but a private conference was held, and several munificent subscriptions put down. In all the towns the deputation have had a reception which promises efficient support to the Society and the cause which they represent. If the Congregational body in other parts of the kingdom should act in a similar manner, the Board of Education will be enabled to render very important service to free and religious education. It was stated by the Rev. Algernon Wells and Mr. Samuel Morley, that the Congregational Board of Education has now two Normal Schools for the training of male and female teachers, each of them conducted with great ability and judgment, so as to constitute most efficient training establishments, and the only establishments where teachers can now be trained independent of Government money and influence. A letter from "A Wesleyan," enclosing a contribution, was read by Mr. E. Baines at the Leeds meeting. We believe thousands of Wesleyans in Yorkshire, sincere friends of the voluntary principle, sympathize in all the opinions expressed in that letter. We deeply lament that the leaders of the body are acting on the opposite principle; and as they have themselves taken Government money, they have abandoned (so far as the public have any means of judging) the opposition they so long gave to the endowment of what they deem religious error. How they can answer this to their consciences or their constituents, we know not.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.—Mr. William Mundy, a Conservative, a distant relation of the late member, was on Friday elected without opposition to the vacant seat for South Derbyshire. He said he was averse to free trade, averse to the endowment of the Romanist priests, averse to the admission of Jews to Parliament, and strongly opposed to the repeal of the Navigation-laws. On the previous Tuesday, a highly-influential deputation of Reformers waited upon the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, when a requisition, signed by 2,224 registered electors, was presented to him by Thomas Gisborne, Esq., with the confident expression of his belief, that Mr. Strutt would be returned. In addition to this number of votes pledged to Mr. Strutt, several hundreds had promised to vote for him if he came out; and as the Wesleyans, and the whole Dissenting body, had determined to exert every nerve to prevent Mr. Mundy's election, Mr. Strutt's return was considered certain. Mr. Strutt, however, feeling doubtful as to the result, and having expressed his determination not to fight a doubtful contest, declined the honour.

MR. MACAULAY IN GLASGOW.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

The ceremony of installing Mr. Macaulay as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, was performed on Wednesday, in the Common Hall of the College. In his speech of thanks for the unsolicited and unanticipated honour, Mr. Macaulay, having reviewed the early times of the Institution, and traced its progress to maturity, said:—

Then their University bore a rich harvest of great names—men renowned as natural philosophers, moral philosophers, mathematicians, jurists, philologists, and poets; such men as Simpson, Miller, Young, Reid, Stewart, Black, James Watt, and Thomas Campbell. Linked to such names, the University of Glasgow need fear no comparison with its prototype, the University of Bologna. Another century was now about to commence, and, he believed, under most happy auspices—for he disregarded the ominous forebodings he sometimes heard uttered. For years he had seen nothing but growth, while hearing of nothing but decay; and, indeed, the more he examined the constitution of this country, the more convinced he was that it had nothing of age in it, save its dignity; that it will be handed down to a late posterity; and that in its shade the great academical institutions of the land would prosper and increase. He trusted that, during the next hundred years, the University of Glasgow would continue to deserve well of its country and of mankind; and that, at the installation of 1949, the people would have to congratulate their successors upon the continued glory of their University—citing, perhaps, the famous names of youth who might now be listening to him.

Much applauded, of course. On Thursday, Mr. Macaulay was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, in the City Hall, in a valuable snuff-box. There were upwards of 3,000 ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. Long before the hour of twelve, the seats were entirely filled. The platform was occupied by the members of the Town Council, the Professors of the University, and the Masters of the High School. Mr. Macaulay, in the course of his address, said:—

My political life has closed. The feelings which contention and rivalry naturally call forth, and from which I do not pretend to have been exempted, have had time to cool down. I look now on the events in which I bore a part as calmly, I think, as on the events of the past century. I can do that justice now to honourable opponents which, perhaps, in moments of conflict I have sometimes refused to them. I believe I can judge as impartially of my own career as of the career of another man. I acknowledge great errors and deficiency; but I have nothing to acknowledge which is inconsistent with rectitude of intention and independence of spirit [cheers]. My conscience bears me this testimony, that I honestly desired the happiness and greatness of my country—that my course, right or wrong, was never determined by any selfish or sordid motive, and that in troubled times, and through many vicissitudes of fortune—in power and out of power—through popularity and unpopularity—I was faithful to one set of friends and to one set of opinions. I see no reason to doubt that these friends were well chosen, or that these opinions were in the main correct. I would not willingly believe that, in ceasing to be a politician, I relinquish altogether the power of doing any service to my country. I would hope that it may be in my power to teach lessons which may be profitable to those who still remain on the busy stage which I have left—that it may be in my power, as faithfully, without fear or malignity, to represent the merits and the faults of hostile sects and factions, as to teach the common lesson of charity to all [cheers]. I would hope that it may be in my power to inspire some of my countrymen with love and reverence for those free and noble institutions to which Britain owes that greatness from which, I trust, she is not destined soon to descend. I shall now, encouraged by your approbation, resume with alacrity a task, under the magnitude and importance of which I have sometimes felt my mind ready to sink. I thank you again, most cordially, for your kindness. [The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheering].

A MODEL COUNTY.—Not fewer than 38 petitions in favour of the arbitration movement have been prepared in various parts of Denbighshire. They were signed by about 6,000 persons, and have been presented to Parliament by F. R. West, Esq., M.P., the member for the borough. As many as 13 memorials have been addressed to Sir Watkin W. Wynne and the Hon. W. Bagot, the county members, and signed by nearly 900 electors, praying that they would respectfully direct their attention to Mr. Cobden's motion for negotiating treaties with foreign powers, and earnestly hoping that they will give the measure their support and vote. A similar memorial from the borough electors to the borough member has been sent. We may also notice that Mr. Bright presented 20 petitions from Denbighshire against church-rates.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.—The Rev. William Shore Chalk, Rector of Weldon, Beds, met his death on Wednesday last in consequence of having taken oxalic acid.—George House, clerk to the Euston Hotel, Euston-square, deposed that at 4 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon the housemaid informed him that she could not get into deceased's room. He accordingly forced the door open, when he found him lying dead in his bed, and at his side the basin full of matter he had ejected from his stomach. On the dressing-table were a glass tumbler, a penknife, and a paper labelled, "Purified Epsom Salts." Mr. S. Keiding, surgeon, said he was of opinion that the deceased was supplied in mistake with oxalic acid, and that he took it unintentionally for Epsom salts. The druggist's name, who supplied the medicine, has not been ascertained. Verdict—"Deceased was killed by oxalic acid, but whether he took it designedly to destroy life, or through ignorance of its effects, there was no evidence to prove."

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

"Too Late."—At Cambridge, on Saturday week, "Grounds v. Broughton," a special jury case, was called. Only ten jurymen answering to their names, and neither side praying a *tales*, the cause went off. But scarcely had the jurors vanished, before Mr. Andrews, the defendant's counsel, said he was now in a condition to pray a *tales*. "Too late," said the Chief Baron:—

"He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay." [laughter.]

IMPRISONMENT FOR REFUSAL TO TAKE AN OATH.—At Exeter, yesterday week, Mrs. Watson, a respectable woman, declined to take an oath. Not being a member of the Society of Friends, nor a Moravian, nor any other privileged Christian, but only a member of the Church of England, Mr. Justice Williams told her she must either swear or go to prison. He sent her back, however, for a while, and a clergyman was brought to her; but on her return to the witness-box her objections to the oath were as firm as before. His lordship reminded her that the bishops and clergy felt no scruples in taking oaths. She replied that she was aware of that, but she took the Bible for her guide. So Judge Williams (who had previously consulted with Lord Denman) sent Mrs. Watson to prison.

A FICKLE PRIEST.—A "breach of promise" trial took place on the 16th inst., at Cambridge; Miss Southee, a surgeon's daughter, being the lady, and the Rev. W. H. Garratt, the son of a north-country surgeon, the gentleman. The defendant, when he fell in love with the plaintiff, was an undergraduate in Catherine-hall, Cambridge. Prior to their acquaintance, his susceptible heart had been given to "a lady in the north;" and on his return home the old flame was rekindled; whereupon he apprised Miss Southee of poverty having befallen him by the wreck of a ship, of which he was the owner, apparently in the hope that she would break off the match. But his losses only made him dearer to the Cambridge lady's heart. Therefore, this device failing, he married the northern maid, and (to use his own classical language), "made a settlement on his wife of all his *tin*," so that neither Southee nor any one else could ever get a *copper* of it." Verdict for the plaintiff: damages, £300.

THE LATF HORSHAM ELECTION.—At Lewes Assizes, on Thursday last, two actions were tried upon grounds arising out of alleged bribery, on behalf of Mr. Jervis, at the election for the borough of Horsham, in the year 1847. In the one, Mr. Edwin James, the barrister, was defendant; and in the other, Sir John Jervis, the Attorney-General, father of the candidate: in each case penalties were sought on account of the tender of "good turns," hard money, or Government appointments to be given to solicited electors. In the first action, the judge told the jury that there was hardly any evidence to support the charge; and in the second, that there was no case. Verdict for the defendant in each case.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST TWO AUTHORS.—Mr. Mark Lemon had occasion, on Tuesday week, to appear at Marylebone police-office, in London, to charge a young man with attempting to pick his pocket; and his principal witness was Mr. Charles Dickens. The latter, in giving his evidence, chanced to observe that he had seen the prisoner in the house of correction. Catching up the cue, the rogue turned upon "Boz," saying, "Now, your worship, he must have been in quod there himself, or he couldn't have seen me. I know those two gentlemen well: they're no better than swell mob men, and get their living by stolen goods [great laughter]. That one (pointing to Dickens) keeps a 'fence' (a place for the reception of plunder), and I recollect him at the prison, where he was put in for six months, while I was only there for two." The Bench, who also "knew the two gentlemen well," rejected the rogue's evidence against them, but accepted it against himself, and sent him back to prison for three months.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday week, William Curtis, a rogue who has been for some time cheating ladies and timid people in the streets, was put on his trial for an offence of the kind. He used to hawk pictures, and pretended to sell them at sixpence a dozen; when a person had taken a dozen, he declared that the price was 3s., and demanded the balance with threats. In the case that was tried, he attempted to retain half-a-crown which a lady had given him that he might take sixpence, and declared that he must have sixpence more. Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm happened to be passing, interfered, and forcibly regained the money for the lady. Being convicted, Curtis was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for six months. There were three other indictments against him.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MAIL ON THE GREAT-WESTERN RAILWAY.—This case was tried at Exeter, on Friday and Saturday, before Lord Denman. The jury hesitated for about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners—Henry Poole and Edward Nightingale. Lord Denman then addressed them:—"You have been found guilty by the jury of the offence with which you are charged, and upon such evidence, that I think it would have been a most unfortunate verdict, and a great public calamity, if the jury had said you were not guilty, because, to me, the evidence is so strong and overpowering, that to have said you were not guilty would have been inviting all others to commit similar crimes. I do not believe there is a greater misfortune, except a wrong verdict of guilty, than where a verdict is pronounced that all the bystanders feel to be perfectly incorrect and

false. What can one think when a discharged guard, who comes to Exeter with no apparent motive, meets another man with no honest calling, goes to Starcross and starts for Bristol, returns by the next train, comes and conceals himself, and tells a false story? The mere fact of your being present, with all that knowledge, and so conducting yourself, and the disappearance of the letters, would be strong to show that you two were the men; and you, Poole, with your evident activity and skill, concealment, disguise, and falsehood, bear the strongest evidence of guilt: you must both be transported for fifteen years." It is clear that these two men robbed the up-mail that night, stayed in Bristol about an hour and a half, and then returned and robbed the down-mail.

THE VALUATION OF A WIDOW.—At Liverpool, on Tuesday, Mr. Kershaw, of Rochdale, a young gentleman of 67, irreverently nicknamed "Old Flocky," called upon a jury to assess the compensation due to him for the loss of a widow of 57. Mr. Watson, Q.C., with Mr. Robinson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, with Mr. Hugh Hill, for the defendant. The lady, it appeared, had a snug fortune: the gentleman, a widower, once had one, but, like many other folks, having "gone into the railways" to improve it, had come out of them with a lightened pocket. The next speculation to which he turned his attention was matrimony. He made up to the widow, who took his overtures into consideration, and, by the hand of her brother-in-law, a local preacher, wrote him the following letter (which filled the court with laughter):—

Waterhead Mill, October 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you to say I shall not be at home till Monday next; and also I have considered the question you mentioned in all its bearings. I have come to the conclusion, at least for the present, not to enter into the solemn and important state of marriage. I hope you may direct your attention to another quarter. I think you may possibly find one who will suit you much better. Wishing you the true enjoyment of the things of this life, but, above all, the meanness to enjoy the things in an eternal state, and subscribe myself,

MARIA CASS.

The widower interpreted this coy communication favourably, and did not fail to be with the widow on the day she was to be "at home." His suit prospered; the day was fixed; the ring was bought; the bride was introduced to Mr. Joseph Andrew Kershaw, the widower's son; she promised to make Joseph an "affectionate mother-in-law;" Joseph vowed that "he would endeavour to be a dutiful son." But when matters were in this trim, the defendant changed her mind, on the pretext that the plaintiff, as she had heard, had been a Bluebeard to his former wives.—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, in addressing the jury for the widow, said the facts were so numerous and so humorous that he felt himself in the same difficulty as the famous cat that found herself in a tripe-shop: he hardly knew where to begin [laughter]. The learned sergeant, however, like the embarrassed puss, overcame the perplexity, and worried the poor widower with his wit, comparing him to Weller Senior, who confessed to his immortal son, "Sam, if there be a weakness that I have in this world, it is my affection for widdies; and especially if they have a little blunt at the bottom."—The learned judge (Coleridge) addressed the jury more gravely, and told them not to be led away by the sergeant's fun; the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, and to such damages for breach of contract as they thought sufficient.—The sum which the jury "thought sufficient" was ONE FARTHING.—His lordship said he would consider whether or not he would certify to deprive the plaintiff of his costs.

MURDER.—At the Salisbury Assizes, John Smith was indicted for the wilful murder of Eleanor Lawrence, at Collingbourn Ducis, on the 9th of August last. The deceased was a pauper, living at Collingbourn Ducis, and was about 36 years old. On the 9th of August last, she took down the dinners of some persons who were reaping in a field joining the road leading from Collingbourn to Ludgershall. Nothing more was seen of her till two or three hours afterwards, when she was found lying by the side of the road, with her skull fractured, and otherwise abused. She was in a state of insensibility, and so remained until she died. The evidence against the prisoner was circumstantial only; but it was strongly corroborated by his declarations and conduct subsequent to the horrid deed. He was convicted, and sentenced to death.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—END OF THE DISPUTE.—On Friday, a vestry of this parish was held for the purpose of nominating trustees of the legal estate of the parish, in the room of Mr. Alderman Gibbs; the Rev. Dr. Croly presided, and Mr. Rock proposed the following gentlemen as trustees:—The Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Roger Cunliffe, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, Mr. W. George Harrison, Mr. Edwin Davie, Mr. Jacob Unwin, and Mr. Henry Rock, his brother. He himself and Mr. Flight had been so much before the public in the proceedings against Alderman Gibbs, that he would not include their names in the list. With respect to the state of the parish funds, he mentioned, that after paying all claims there would be a balance over of £1,000, available for putting the church in repair. He congratulated the meeting on the result of the recent law proceedings, the costs of which, to the amount of £3,000, had fallen upon Mr. Alderman Gibbs, besides £636 7s. 10d., in which he was found indebted to the parish. He congratulated himself on having restored to the parish an estate worth £20,000, without a single penny of cost. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Young, and agreed to unanimously. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Rock was then carried, and responded to.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

On Thursday, the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace: the attendance was unusually numerous, especially of military men.

A Chapter of the ORDER OF THE GARTER was held by her Majesty on Friday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Clarendon and Earl Spencer had the honour of knighthood conferred on them, and were elected Knights Companion of the Bath.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The *Gazette* makes a curious announcement. Sir J. Ross has written home to say that he shall return to England with one ship, and leave the "Investigator" to prosecute the enterprise. On this the Lords of the Admiralty declare that, in the opinion of the "highest naval authorities," the voyage would "be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice;" they have therefore ordered supplies to be despatched in pursuit of the "Investigator;" and they offer a reward of £20,000 to any ship that shall have rendered efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin.

RAILWAYS FOR IRELAND.—A meeting of Irish Members, on Friday, received through Sir Lucius O'Brien a statement by Lord John Russell, that Government consider arterial drainage and the improvement of land should be promoted in Ireland, in preference to railways. On the motion of Major Blackall and Mr. Reynolds, a deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Clarendon, and urge him to use his influence in obtaining a reconsideration of this opinion.

Lord J. Russell is suffering from a severe cold. On Sunday his lordship was somewhat better, but at the request of his medical attendants he will for a few days remain confined to his residence.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The Count and Countess de Neuilly are about to leave Claremont for a short period, and proceed to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the air of that watering-place having been recommended for the ex-Queen, whose health, although somewhat better than it has been for some time past, is still very delicate. The Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale, with their consorts and youthful families, are all staying at Claremont.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Sir Charles Napier took his departure for the East on Saturday evening. He left at a late hour, and proceeded *via* the South Eastern Railway, to Dover, *en route* for Calais. On Friday evening, the gallant officer had an interview with Lord John Russell and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. Sir Charles and staff proceed direct to Leghorn, there to be joined by Major William Napier, and from thence proceed to Alexandria in one of her Majesty's boats, specially ordered. Sir Charles has been very particular in the selection of his staff. At Aden, where the steam-packets stop for coals and provisions, a special steamer, belonging to the Indian Government, will meet Sir Charles Napier, and convey him and his staff to the port of Kurrachee, in Scinde, instead of proceeding to Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief is expected to arrive at Mooltan by this route in about a month from his departure.

MR. MOXHAY, well known as the proprietor of the Hall of Commerce, died, a few days since, after a short illness, and which, according to the general belief, was occasioned, to a great extent, by the ill success of his undertaking, which must have entailed severe loss upon him. Mr. Moxhay was of somewhat brusque manners, but of excellent intentions, and even beyond what his means might be held to justify, according to worldly appreciation, was a liberal contributor to various charities, both from his purse, and in placing his splendid hall at the disposal of the committees who superintended the periodical meetings.—*Sun*.

THE BOARDS OF STAMPS AND TAXES AND EXCISE, united into one revenue-board of inland duties and taxes by act of Parliament, are now styled in official documents, and on all business matters connected with the department, the "Board of Inland Revenue."

THE BOROUGH ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir B. Hall, M.P. for Marylebone, has procured a return showing the number of electors on the registry of all cities and boroughs in Great Britain for the year 1847. It hence appears that the constituencies of the English and Welsh boroughs include 375,269 voters (of whom 11,599 are in Wales) to an aggregate population of 6,105,225. The total number of houses rated to the relief of the poor appears to be 1,182,666. The constituency is subdivided into 295,582 £10 householders; 55,388 freemen, &c.; 5,254 freeholders, or burgage tenants; 6,321 scot and lot voters; 1,174 potwallers; 184 office-holders; 13,325 jointly-qualified voters; and 7,638 miscellaneous. The number of borough electors in Scotland amounted in 1847 to 43,318 to a population of 964,958; the number of houses rated to the relief of the poor being 164,178. A recapitulation of the return shows that the gross total number of borough electors on the registers of Great Britain amounted in 1847 to 417,587 to a population of 7,070,186, being in the ratio of 5; to 6 per cent. as nearly as possible.

MR. FROUDE.—The appointment, by Government, of Mr. Froude, whose book has attained such an unenviable notoriety, to the headship of a college in Hobart Town, is said to have been cancelled. The preliminary proceedings said to have been taken to deprive him of his fellowship in Exeter College have been anticipated by his resignation.—*Globe*.

LITERATURE.

Lectures, addressed chiefly to the Working Classes. By W. J. Fox, M.P. Published from the Reporter's Notes. Vol. IV. London: Charles Fox, 67, Paternoster-row.

As Sunday lectures we shall not be expected to approve of these addresses. We have a deep conviction, a settled faith, that man cannot "live" spiritually on such provision—it is a poor substitute, in our judgment, for the nourishment prepared by God for human souls. We think that the pulpit might become more general with advantage, and that it is becoming so. Instead of a few, and those doctrinal, topics, it might, with great profit, deal with many subjects that have been generally eschewed. Without neglecting, or disparaging, the peculiar and characteristic principles of Christianity, which must be always the virtue and strength of any gospel ministry, there might be excursions, more or less frequent, into many departments of life and providence. But we cannot conceive of such lecturing as Mr. Fox's answering any of the great purposes of the Christian ministry.

Looked at as lectures simply we can honestly give the volume high praise. Though perhaps scarcely equal to some of the former volumes, it abounds with admirable matter, presented, for popular purposes, in an admirable style. We do not commit ourselves to all the opinions, or modes of expression, adopted. Mr. Fox is sometimes in error, and is sometimes—tempted perhaps by the besetting sin of lecturing—superficial. But taken as a whole, it is one of the best books of the kind we have met with.

The prefatory address contains "Counsels to the Working Classes" of excellent good sense, bold faithfulness, and true kindness. We read with extreme satisfaction the honest rebukes and advice of this true friend of the people. Such leaders the people want—not flatterers, but friends—who, while sympathizing with their sorrows, and maintaining their rights, yet know their weaknesses and errors, and dare to mention and warn against them.

Christ the Spirit of Christianity. A Discourse by A. J. MORRIS, Holloway. London: John Gladding, City-road.

We enjoyed the high gratification of listening to this discourse when first delivered by the esteemed minister whose name it bears, and we rejoice now to welcome its appearance in print. Breadth of view, deep spiritual insight, remarkable power of generalization, and terseness and vigour of expression, combine to render the sermon as attractive as it is useful—as worthy of study as it is likely to please. Mr. Morris makes important thoughts so obvious by his happy method of presenting them, that hearers and readers are apt to fancy that the ease with which they are apprehended is attributable to themselves—whereas, the same truths in other hands are often regarded as abstruse and recondite. It is marvellous what large masses of truth he puts down at one's feet without apparent effort. The sermon before us, for example, might furnish material for a dozen—and yet it does not strike one as painfully elaborate. To our minds the teaching of which this is a specimen is of a high order, not intellectually merely, but spiritually; and we are not surprised that Mr. Morris should have authority with the most intelligent and inquiring spirits of the Church. No man better discerns and appreciates the "open secret" of Christianity, or has read with more penetration the heart of the gospel.

The Emigrant Family; or, the Story of an Australian Settler. By the Author of "Settlers and Convicts." In three volumes. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THOUGH the mere reader of circulating library novels may complain that this work lacks adventure and excitement, it is really one of the best works possible to be put into the hands of an intended emigrant, who desires to make himself fully acquainted with the scenes and habits of Australian life. The thread of narrative holding the pictures of colonial existence together, is very interesting, and though accompanied by not a few defects, pleasantly diversify the raw material. We need not attempt to condense the story; but our readers may be pleased at having a sample of the work. We cheerfully present it in the following extract, describing the branding of the oxen of an Australian settlement:—

"In the morning, soon after sunrise, a three-log-fire was kindled just outside the stockyard fence, contiguous to one of the strong round corner posts: the iron brands were laid in order before it, and the long catching-rope and pole placed ready, close at hand. Soon afterwards the gathering for the day's work commenced: Lieutenant Bracton made his appearance from the cottage; whereupon Martin, Morgan, and Dubbo, jumped down from off the rails where they had been sitting, into the dusty yard. 'Who's going to rope?' asks Dubbo. The black takes the roping-stick, which is handed to him through the rails by one of the subs outside.

"This roping-stick, or catching-pole, as it is indiscriminately called, is a thin sapling, of the best wood that can be procured from the bush near at hand, twelve

or fifteen feet in length, just large enough at one end to be handily managed by both hands, and having a small fork at the other. Over the forked extremity the slip-noose of the catching-rope is hung, the rope itself being brought loosely down along the pole towards the person using it, with the far end trailing on the ground.

"Slowly, cautiously, and stealthily the black creeps up, partly behind and partly off to the side of a young steer, holding in front the catching-pole (its treacherous noose somewhat elevated), with loose arms, but firm grasp. The noose comes level with the steer's head; then, in a moment, down it goes over his head and round his neck, close home to the shoulders; the pole drops clear, leaving the rope only in the roper's hands; the steer gives a rush, and the noose is tight. The beast plunges round the yard, forcing his way into the midst of the struggling multitude whose turn is to come, and rushes to the length of the rope, trying to break it. But all is in vain; the rope is now round the corner-post, half-a-dozen strong men are at the end of it, and every time he slackens it in his careerings, they take in the slack, and hold on till he slackens it again. At length, between his own misdirected struggles, and the urging of those around him, his head is dragged hard up against the post. The leg-rope is now passed round his hind legs; which, in like manner, are dragged up to one of the smaller posts. 'The brand! the brand!' shouts the overseer, and instantly a man stationed for the purpose, hands the iron-handle of the red-hot instrument through the fence to the operator; who, selecting the most flat place on the shoulder, holds it firmly on, whilst a white smoke curls upward into the air, filling it with a nauseous odour; the baffled and tortured animal moaning and southing with the pain. In a quarter of a minute the instrument has done its work; for, on withdrawing it, the skin is seen marked with the initials of its owner, destitute of hair and scorched. Then the leg-rope is first cautiously unloosed; next the neck-rope is slackened, and the stockmen falling back, the terrified and smarting steer, becoming sensible that he is free, extricates his head, and hurries away into the thickest of the herd.

"But the black is determined to brand that ferocious slate-coloured monster of seven years old, that has been several times trying to chase everybody out of the yard. He is buffalo-bred, with a hump over his shoulders, like a dromedary's; his body almost as long as two beasts, deep chested, and short-legged for his breed, but as flat as two deal boards clapped together; a sour-looking brute, neither fit for knife nor yoke. He is the leader of the wildest mob, and turns and faces the dogs when being driven into bounds. He has long been a sharp irritant of the stockmen's bile; and none the less so that his rough dark hide is yet clear of a brand: hitherto he has defied conquest.

"'You'll never get him, Martin,' cries Morgan Brown.

"'It's him or me for it now,' says the black, 'now I've taken a fancy to him. One of you chaps that's doing nothing, run down to my hut and fetch that black fellow's waddie: its under the berth.'

"The Australian waddie, it may be explained, for the benefit of those who have never seen the weapon, is virtually a club, whatever particular form the taste of some individual warrior may give it. It is not possible always to distinguish the waddie from the nullah-nullah, on account of the minute transitions by which they pass into one another. Probably, however, the nullah-nullah is of mace or axe form; whilst the waddie is strictly a staff. Its length is from twenty-one inches to two feet, and it is invariably formed of the toughest, hardest, and most ponderous wood that can be got; indeed, some of these waddies, when taken into the hand, give the idea of so much metal. That now sent for by Martin was of full length, tapering out slightly at first from the hand, but at about three-fifths of its length swelling suddenly into a bulk of three inches in diameter, and then falling off as suddenly to an apex.

"That'll send the old Dustman (such was the cant name the animal's colour had obtained him) to sleep, Martin; only take care you don't miss your mark," said the messenger, as he tossed the waddie over to the black, who by this time had got already again for roping.

"'You'd better mind what you're after, Blueskin,' shouted Warraghi Bill, who just then rode up to the side of the yard; 'he's a rum customer, he chased me three miles one afternoon.'

"'Hunt 'em all up, Dubbo,' said the black, 'and get him just a little way in the tail of 'em; not too far, but where I can reach him.'

"As he was directed, the Dubliner crowded the mob in which the huge sulky-looking animal stood, over to one side of the yard, and swept in another little group at his heels. But no sooner had he done so, than the beast, suspecting the purpose, or annoyed by the confinement, forced himself face about, and holding up his head above the rest for an instant, suddenly lowered it, and pushed through and charged full at his adversary. Dubbo, who saw what was coming, ran for the fence, and was over the top just time enough to save himself from being impaled by the long horns, or jammed by the flat massive head of the beast, as it came crash against one of the middle rails, riving it nearly through.

"'Better rails than you thought, my old boy,' shouted the black; 'some of my putting up! Aye, come again! Down went the monster's head, as he turned and saw his second antagonist, and shut his eyes for another rush. 'Come on; let's see what you can do,' yelled the black, as he hastily flung down the rope and pole, and retained only the waddie, which he held a few inches from the end, and balanced lightly some inches above his shoulder by an arm that looked like a short section of a twisted cable. The furious beast burst forward with a suppressed bellow, blowing up a cloud of dust; and the black, making a short agile spring sideways, delivered the knob of the waddie with seemingly slight exertion, but unwavering aim, full on the curl of the forehead of the mountain giant. Down went the huge brute on his side with a dead lumbering sound, and lay wildly kicking at the feet of his unequal foe. In an instant the waddie was thrown aside, and the slip-noose tightened round the horns of the stunned animal, and fast secured round the corner post; the whole strength of the hands about the yard being employed to take in the slack.

"'Nobly done, Martin!' exclaimed Lieutenant Bracton, who had stood watching, as an old sea-officer may be supposed to look on at such a feat, to see whether his overseer's courage would hold out.

"'Oh! I'm used to these customers, sir,' said the black, vauntingly, but respectfully. 'Here, my hearties!

if he won't get up, we'll finish him where he is. Another rope—the new green hide one.' Still, though Martin kicked the beast and twisted his tail, he refused to move; perhaps dizzy with the blow. The hide-rope being brought, was quickly passed and tightened round the root of his spreading horns, and carried across and made fast to one of the posts of the gate, so that, in the event of his now rising, he was restrained by two ropes in opposite directions. In another minute a rope was round his hind fetlocks, and being passed forward between them, was carried up between his forelegs round his neck, and again back between his hind legs, which were thus drawn as close up to his chest as possible, four of the hands holding on. As many more as could be spared, with the serviceable addition of the master—who was equal to any three in the yard, Martin excepted—finally threw themselves, kneeling on the beast's flank, or held down his head.

"'Now for the brand! Hold fast, all of you,' cried the black, and planting his foot on the upper part of the fore-leg of the animal, to hold the muscles steady, he again applied the heated iron, which singed the hair, scorched the hide, and was withdrawn. Not a movement did the grim but vanquished savage make—not a groan did he utter—but his dim, blue eyeball, bloodshot with rage and pain, glared like lurid flame. 'Now hold on, all of you!' cried the black, 'till I get the rope ready for slipping, and this green hide-rope off.' The men and master retained their places till the second catching rope was off, and the leg-rope so far released that it would slip free in the effort of the beast to rise. 'No, he's not awake yet; lay down that leg-rope! Easy, easy; be smart over the fence. There!' exclaimed the black, when they were all out, as he stooped behind the old Russian's head and slackened the first noose, expanding it so that it would clear his horns; 'there! now you may go.' And no longer needing to be any more than a spectator, he startled the animal by a dab in the face with his broad-leaved straw hat, and before the beast could spring to his feet was up on the top of one of the posts. For one instant after he regained his feet, the infuriated animal looked round, and then at one wild bound cleared the fence at the lower end. Loud were the shouts that followed him, and fierce the bay of the pack at his heels, but only faster and fiercer flew the enormous brute towards the hills, whilst numbers of his comrades left behind in the yard, and no longer restrained by the presence of men amongst them, crowded to the side from which he had escaped, seeking an outlet to follow him."

Protestantism in France from the Death of Charles IX. to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Part 2. Religious Tract Society, Paternoster-row.

THIS volume describes a very interesting and important period in the history of France. It commences with the accession of Henry III., and concludes with the reign of Louis XIV. It relates consequently the most striking historical incidents connected with the Protestantism of France. Like all the rest of its series it is an admirable work for young people.

The Arctic Regions—their Situation, Appearances, Climate, and Zoology. By Captain SCORESBY, F.R.S.E. London: The Religious Tract Society, Paternoster-row.

THIS is an abridgment, as the Preface tells us, of Captain, now the Rev. Dr., Scoresby's work on the Arctic Regions and the Whale-fishery, published in 1820. The reader is thus presented with the main facts of Captain Scoresby's interesting researches at a remarkably cheap rate. The first chapter contains remarks on the celebrated question of the existence of a sea communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the north, with an account of the progress of discovery in the northern regions. The remainder of the volume is filled with interesting descriptions of the Polar regions, their zoology, meteorology, &c. The following extracts make us shiver as we write:—

"Many remarkable effects of cold are related in the journals of Polar navigators. Captain James, when wintering in Hudson's Bay, latitude 52° N., experienced such cold, that on the 10th of December, many of the sailors had their noses, cheeks, and fingers, frozen as white as paper. Ellis, who wintered in the same region, latitude 57 deg. 30 min., found, by the 3rd of November, bottled-beer, though wrapped in tow, and placed near a good, constant fire, frozen solid. Many of the sailors had their faces, ears, and toes frozen; iron adhered to their fingers, glasses used in drinking stuck to the mouth, and sometimes removed the skin from the lips or tongue; and a sailor, who inadvertently used his finger for stopping a spirit-bottle, in place of a cork, while removing it from the house to his tent, had his finger fast frozen in the bottle, in consequence of which a part of it was obliged to be taken off to prevent mortification. Again:—'The ice and hoar frost,' says Egede, 'reach through the chimney to the stove's mouth without being thawed by the fire in the day time. Over the chimney is an arch of frost with little holes, through which the smoke discharges itself. The doors and walls are as if they were plastered over with frost, and which is scarcely credible, beds are often frozen to the bedsteads. The linen is frozen in the drawers; the upper eiderdown-bed and the pillows are quite stiff with frost an inch thick, from the breath.'"

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of London and the suburbs is about to be held, at an early period, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to take into their serious consideration the removal of the Smithfield Cattle-market, as an intolerable nuisance, and attended with most dangerous consequences to the safety, health, and business, of the metropolis. On Monday, a preliminary meeting was held, at two o'clock, in the London Tavern, when a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the object in view.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE LADIES ON A VERY DELICATE SUBJECT.—To every one of you, ladies, I believe I can say with a safe conscience,

"I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your shoe-tye."

I claim, however, that shoe-tyes, to be honoured, should be seen. At present they are enveloped in such a longitude of skirt as utterly extinguishes them. Every now and then we find you, dear ladies, labouring under some monstrous extravagance of attire, as wide sleeves, arachnoid waists, and so forth. Now the reigning solecism is over-long gowns. It is a case which may almost excite some doubts as to the soundness of the feminine understandings, so entirely does it seem to defy all the ordinary rules of common sense. Ah, gentle dames—but let us look into the matter a little in detail. See yonder elegant lady moving along the pavement, like "Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground." Very well for the Trojan dames, perhaps, to indulge in such dress in sounding epic; but oh, look at their living imitatrix of modern England! It has been a damp morning, and the flagstones are bespread with a thin paste of mud. Our fine lady's skirts just skim this soft substance, upward with mud, which they have also communicated, behold, they are thickly dabbled for a few inches coated in no small quantity to the shoes and stockings. She dare not now hold up her skirts to save them from further pollution, because that would expose a state of matters about her feet and ankles at which every other body's eye would revolt. She therefore walks desperately on, knowing that she is always getting worse and worse, yet unable to help herself until she shall reach home, by which time she will be in a state only fit for the consideration of her maid, to whom I leave her. Is this a reasonable treatment either for silk or mousseline de laine? Is it doing justice to a fair of the neatest feet in the world? Is it right to visit mortal shoes and stockings with such indignity? Or see the same figure in the same place on another day. It is now dry weather, and what was formerly mud is now dust. The same garments sweep up as much of the volatile as they formerly did of the humid nuisance. It does not clag and barken on skirts and feet, but it goes farther, and produces a worse abomination. The masculine imaginations coming up behind dwell for a moment on the dust-bath in which our Trojan dame is indulging, and its unpleasant consequences. For of what is the dust-bath composed? Alas, we all know what matters mingle with the soil of a crowded carriage thoroughfare. It is as a volunteer scavenger that our lady acts, with this remarkable addition to the usual duties of the class, that she chooses to go homeladen like a bee with the materials on which she operates. Nor is it inanimate dust alone. In warm weather, the powder of the street is full of insects, visible and invisible. Think of a proud and stately gentlewoman gathering an entomological museum as she treads the pave. How much obliged must several of the better-known parasites be to her friendly skirts for transporting them into new settlements! Some of them will probably make themselves known to her ere long; others she will be spared knowing, but I can assure her they are there nevertheless. Were there any irresistible elegance in long skirts, I should, dear ladies, have some little sympathy in your submitting, for its sake, to these inconveniences. But the fact is, that while a train is a fine thing in a state-room, a trailing gown is an unpleasant object to look upon in a street. It is so, because it is felt as utterly inappropriate. We cannot admire anything if it grossly shocks rationality. Long skirts, which can only be an inconvenience and a source of defilement in a street, shock rationality; therefore we cannot admire long skirts in walking-dresses. It is the plainest and most incontrovertible syllogism. Skirts which leave the feet free to move without being touched by them, fulfil the common-sense idea of the matter, and are felt to be handsomer accordingly. There is also what I may call a positive or absolute grace in the neatly shod female feet seen moving smartly along a city way. A woman should not be a purely bell-shaped object, with the edge touching the ground. The feet are required for a basis in the figure; otherwise a painful sense of incompleteness or imperfection possesses us. I am not prepared to advocate the Helavonian brevity of petticoat, with a supplement of frilled trousers; perhaps our habits of feeling forbid the hope of such a fashion ever being introduced. But I would certainly recommend that the skirts of walking-dresses should never come within three inches of the ground, whether with supplements or not.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

THE LATE-HOUR SYSTEM.—STARTLING FACTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.—There are records kept at Somerset-house to which we may apply for figures with regard to the destructive influence of any particular occupation upon the health of men and women who live in this metropolis. . . . I find that there is in this metropolis a sacrifice of a thousand lives annually, through the practice of keeping in shops for a longer period of the day than the human constitution can bear. If a thousand lives annually were sacrificed on our railways, we should all be in terror and alarm, and should scarcely venture upon those dangerous lines. But it is not so: the mortality arising from railway accidents is infinitely less than this. But who is there that does not sometimes feel tremblingly alive to that danger? How much more ought we to be alive to this constant sacrifice of life which is going on, through our

present shopping system! But this is not all. Where a thousand persons die from this cause, there are at least eight thousand whose health suffers from it.—*Dr. E. Lankester*.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—A little book thus entitled, published by Mr. H. Twelvetees, professes to give directions for the more expeditious and economical performance of a necessary, and often recurring, species of domestic labour, and, in fact, to explain the mode of accomplishing several weeks' washing in a very abridged space of time, and at a very trifling expense. As far as the chemical preparation is concerned there is no reason to doubt its efficacy for purposes of ablution. The system recommended has been favourably spoken of by many respectable journals, and the testimony of several ladies who have tried the experiment, is appended to the book.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—This tubing is such an extraordinary conductor of sound, that its value, not only to deaf persons, but to the public generally, will speedily be appreciated. It has already been fitted up in dwelling-houses, in lieu of bells, as speaking tubes for giving and receiving messages in mines, railway stations, prisons, workhouses, hotels, and all large establishments, it is invaluable.—*Mechanics' Magazine for March*.

A GENTLEMAN in Liverpool has contrived a plan for opening and shutting gates by means of a spring, which can be acted upon by the pressure of a horse's foot, or the wheel of a carriage.

A NEW STOVE.—By invitation of the inventor, we recently paid a visit to the manufactory of Mr. Pierce, Jermyn-street, for the purpose of inspecting a novel description of stove-grate which has been recently patented by the proprietor. The construction of the stove-grate is based upon the application of using fire-lump instead of iron as the medium for the radiation and distribution of heat, so that fire does not touch the metal; and thus the unpleasant and impure atmosphere usually thrown off by other hot-air stoves is wholly avoided. Instead, also, of the fire consuming the atmosphere of the room, the air necessary to feed it is introduced from without through various passages and tubes in the Anthracite fire-loam. Pure-heated air is thus introduced into the room, instead of the air being heated and its oxygen consumed in the process. In this manner the stove-grate acts as a medium of ventilation as well as of heat. These are the principal and most valuable characteristics of Mr. Pierce's invention, which we think is a great improvement on the stoves and grates now in common use, and a favourable illustration of the application of scientific principles. The construction of the stove-grate is exceedingly simple; it throws out a very powerful heat; and, we are told, is found to be economical in its use. It is well adapted to the heating of churches, school-rooms, &c.; and can be made to harmonize with every style of architecture, plain as well as ornamental. We believe it is in use at Lloyd's, where, as well as at the manufactory, it can be seen and inspected. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it.

ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Epps, last Thursday, delivered at Exeter Hall, the fourth of the course of lectures on Homœopathy; W. H. Ashurst, Esq., took the chair. The audience, which had increased every evening, had still further increased this evening. The subject of the lecture was, the "action of the Infinitesimal Quantities of Medicines." The lecturer first established, that actions take place between bodies in infinitesimal quantities. He showed this in the fact that the rock, though so huge a mass, owes its vastness to the cohesive attraction existing between the infinitesimal particles of which it is composed. He proved by quotations from Liebig, Turner, and Herschel, that in chemical actions, the actions take place at immeasurably small distances. He referred to the fact, that all chemists acknowledge that chemical attractions take place between the atoms of bodies: and what is an atom, but an infinitesimally small quantity? He showed, that, by chemical actions, changes, visible to the sight, can be realized, when a body is present, in a solution in the proportion of the 2,600,000th part of a grain. He gave numerous illustrations. In the influence of light, the most infinitesimally small of bodies, he found a most striking illustration of the power of infinitesimal quantities: in fact, the influence of light has been recognised to be so powerful, as to justify the assertion, that a sunbeam cannot fall upon a body, without producing a molecular, or chemical change. In the vegetable kingdom, the lecturer found illustrations of the actions of infinitesimal quantities in the influence of the pollen, which, in particles infinitesimally small, has the power of imparting life to the seeds. He referred to the mouldiness of cheese, as being the manifestation of millions of infinitesimal fungi. In referring to the action of infinitesimal quantities, he derived from the animal kingdom the fact, stated by Liebig, that animals exist, possessing teeth and organs of motion, and digestion, which are wholly invisible to the naked eye. Other animals exist, which, if measurable, would be found many thousands of times smaller, which, nevertheless, possess the same apparatus. And as an evidence of the power of the action of these infinitesimally small bodies, he quoted the additional fact from Liebig, that "these creatures, in the same manner as the large animals, take nourishment, and are propagated by means of

ova, which must, consequently, be again many hundreds of times smaller than their own bodies." Having thus established the action of bodies in infinitesimal quantities, the lecturer proceeded to inquire whether medicines may not act in infinitesimal quantities? In establishing this, he gave a statement of the process by which homœopathic medicines are brought to a state of infinitesimal division, a process by which any one could perceive how the millionth part of a grain could be handled and given to the patient. Dr. E. intimated that the homœopathist does not say that a millionth part of a grain of a medicinal substance will act upon the human body; the collateral circumstance required is the adaptation of the medicine to the disease. Pollen, an infinitesimal quantity, gives life to seed; but the pollen of the rose will not give life to the bulbs of the tulip, or the pollen of the tulip to the seeds of the rose. Dr. E., after bringing together an immense mass of evidence, concluded his lecture, and thanks having been proposed to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to next Thursday.

MERCHANTS' AND TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—This society held its first annual meeting at the office on Wednesday; John M'Gregor, Esq., M.P., for Glasgow, in the chair. The report of the directors was submitted to the meeting, and the accounts for the year were passed. It appears that the society was incorporated in May, 1847, and that the number of policies issued between that period and the 31st of January last was 183, representing an income of £1,878 19s. 5d., and assurances to the amount of £61,030 since the 31st of January. The society appears to have rapidly increased its business in the last six weeks, fifty-six policies have been passed, covering £16,000 in assurance, and £480 2s. 4d. in annual premiums; and there still remain before the board for approval twenty-six proposals, representing £7,600 for assurance, and £205 2s. 8d. for premiums, making the total number of policies 265, the amount assured, £84,530, and the annual income of the society, £2,684 4s. 5d. The report, which showed that the utmost regard to economy had been observed by the directors, was unanimously approved; and the usual routine resolutions, re-electing the office-bearers, were passed. William Nelson, Esq., expressed the gratification which he felt at the very satisfactory account of the society, which had just been submitted. He observed by this report that it was necessary that this meeting confirm the election of Messrs. M'Gregor and Edwards as directors. He was sure that but one feeling could exist on this subject, that the addition of these gentlemen to an already respectable list of directors would be regarded as an important acquisition to the board and to the society. Mr. M'Gregor's talents and abilities—the important position which he has held as Secretary to the Board of Trade—his great practical knowledge and experience in financial and commercial statistics, and the high and enviable distinction which his countrymen had conferred upon him by selecting him as the representative of the city of Glasgow, were so well known to every gentleman present, that it was hardly necessary for him to refer to them here. After paying a compliment to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Nelson tendered his best thanks to the directors for the great benefit they had conferred upon the society by electing those gentlemen, and concluded by moving the resolution confirming their election, which having been seconded, was carried by acclamation. Mr. M'Gregor returned thanks. He could assure the meeting that he had not joined the society without first satisfying himself of the respectability of those gentlemen with whom he was associated, and that the society was founded on correct principles. It had just been stated that his name would be regarded as a guarantee on these points. As a public man he certainly would not lend his name or authority without having fully satisfied himself. He had great pleasure in congratulating the meeting on the rapid, he might say geometrical, progression of the society. Every care and economy had been observed by the directors. J. Taylor, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the directors. Votes of thanks were then passed to the auditors, solicitors, medical officers, manager, and secretary; and on the motion of Mr. Goddard, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. M'Gregor for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.—A letter from Wymondham states, that Mrs. Jermy has lost her reason, and will not be able to attend the trial. Eliza Chestney will, it is said, be taken to the court on a kind of litter, to give her evidence. Rush has subpoenaed Mrs. Bryant, the matron of Wymondham jail, under whose charge Emily Sandford, or "Widow James," has been since her having been committed by the magistrates; and a private room has been fitted up at Norwich Castle for Mrs. Bryant, Emily Sandford, and her nurse. This trial will, it is expected, commence on Thursday, (to-morrow). The prisoner Rush has not yet instructed a counsel; and, notwithstanding all the rumours to the contrary, there appears to be little doubt that the prisoner will conduct his own defence. It has just been stated in Norwich, that Mr. Baron Rolfe, who will preside in the Crown Court, is related by marriage to the late Mr. Jermy's family. In the event of that statement being true, the prisoner will in all probability be tried by Lord Chief Baron Pollock.

We understand the amount of gold recently received by various mercantile houses in London from California is, in the aggregate, rather more than £40,000.—*Times*.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. WISEMAN has forwarded to the Cardinal Secretary of State at Gaeta, the sum of £1,200 collected in the London district for the Sovereign Pontiff.—*Chronicle*.

GLEANINGS.

The London correspondent of the *Leicester Mercury* states that the "Free Trade Club" is to be changed to the "New Reform Club," and that the entrance-fee is to be increased.

The galleries of the Central Criminal Court have been let by the London Sheriffs to a private speculator for £250 a year, the amount to be charged for admission being entirely optional on his part.

Mr. Rushton received a letter in French, on Saturday, bearing the singular superscription—"To the Judge of Peace, Liverpool."

At Fulwood, William Rankin, a private of the Fifty-third, was last week married to Miss MacLaurin, heiress to £15,000; who was given away by her father. The bride is twenty-six, the bridegroom thirty years of age.

A Glasgow firm is stated to have purchased, in London, made-clothes to the value of £11,000, intended for shipment to California.

The *Dominican* reports the blessing and consecration, by the Bishop of Antigua, of new colours presented by the Queen to the Royal St. George's Militia; his lordship, after all the trouble he took, expressed a hope that the colours would never be of necessity unfurled!

We heard a story yesterday of a man who returned home from California with gold to the amount of 64,000 dollars, which he deposited in one of the mints. He took off his old tattered unmentionables, and was about to throw them away; but his wife (good, prudent woman,) took them, and with a trifling effort she shook 23,000 dollars worth of gold dust out of them.—*Boston Chronotype.*

A vigorous movement is being made at Bradford, sanctioned by the mayor and other public characters, to establish a weekly half-holiday, by closing business on Saturdays at one o'clock.

The *Edinburgh News* remarks that "American slavery is the embodiment, the consummation of all wickedness. The census of 1840 revealed the awful fact that, as compared with the free-coloured population, slavery had offered up in ten years nearly half a million (464,357) of men, women, and children, upon its horrid altar; and that notwithstanding the combined efforts of man-stealers and man-breeders, the increase of the slave population had diminished seven per cent.; that is to say, that while the previous census showed an increase of 32 per cent., that of 1840 showed an increase of only 25 per cent."

A man, entering a druggist's shop in this town (says a Bilston correspondent) where lay a petition in favour of arbitration instead of war, was asked by the shopman if he would sign it. "No," said the intelligent, "I am a Wesleyan, and will not sign it, because it is against the Bible." "Indeed; how do you make that out?" "Why, the Bible says, there shall be wars and rumours of wars, and I won't sign it." Judge what a sorry figure the poor shopman cut.

Professor Simman mentions the fact, that in boring the Artesian wells in Paris, the temperature of the earth increased at the rate of one degree for every fifty feet towards the centre. Reasoning from causes known to exist, he says:—"That the whole interior portion of the earth, or, at least, a great part of it, is an ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes."

The *New York Nation* states that there are 80,000 "children of Ireland" in and about Philadelphia.

"The number of persons who annually take out game certificates," the *Preston Chronicle* states, "is about 4,000; the number of poachers yearly convicted, nearly or quite 5,000. Every sportsman, consequently, in addition to what he is enabled to bag by means of his gun, brings down each season about one human victim and a quarter."

The *Devonport Telegraph* intimates that when Henry of Exeter has provided for all his relatives, he may reward the Rev. W. Killpack for his evidence at the "Sisters of Mercy" inquiry.

COOPER, THE NOVELIST, AN AMATEUR PRINTER.—The printers of New York held recently a grand festival in celebration of the 143rd anniversary of the birth-day of Franklin. Many distinguished authors and professional men were present. Amongst the letters received in answer to invitations, was one from J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. He says:—"I am a sort of a printer myself, having, when a boy, passed much time in an office as an amateur, where I acquired sufficient skill to compose with facility, and to do most of the odd jobs as a craftsman, even to the correcting of the form. The knowledge thus obtained as a boy, nearly half a century since, has been of much service to me subsequently. I think that, after half an hour's practice to refresh my memory a little, I could stand at the case, with the composing-stick in my hand, and set up the following sentiment, which I beg leave to offer as my own toast on this occasion, along with my best wishes,— 'The arts: the handmaidens of civilization; many have embellished and improved human existence, but that of printing has a place before all, in having changed the human character.'"

JOSEPH HUME'S LIBRARY.—The Parliamentary library in Bryanstone-square is a perfect phenomenon in extent, methodical arrangement, and accessibility as to what is inside, as well as to the outside. Every blue book, every stray leaf of every vote paper, and every scrap of a return, classified, indexed, and annotated, in the veteran's own hand, for forty years back; so that there is not a single circumstance which has occupied the Legislature in any shape during the whole of that period, upon the record of which Hume cannot place his finger on the instant. Long distant be the day; but, when it comes, the sale of Joe's library must challenge national attention, and secure the nation for a purchaser of materials that will feed whole wildernesses of future Macaulays with data for what may be called the private history of the public events of the first half of this century—data of unimpeachable accuracy and indubitable honesty, for no man has ever yet been able to impeach the political probity or personal honour of the member for Montrose.—*London Correspondent of the "Liverpool Albion."*

TAVISTOCK AND MR. TRELAWNY, M.P.—An address has been, within a few days, sent to the electors of this borough, by Mr. J. S. Trelawny, one of the members of Parliament, in explanation of his views, with regard to bringing forward his motion on the Church and state question, which he had promised to renew this session, but which is thought by many would injure the cause of religious freedom; and he appeals to the electors for an expression of their opinion if he was bound to pursue the course he had promised to follow. No meeting of the electors has been called.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—On Wednesday last, a large public meeting was held at Reading, on the subject of capital punishment. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. Sherman, the chairman, Mr. Charles Gilpin, the Rev. J. J. Brown, Mr. E. Carroll, a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Pigott, M.P. for the borough, and a petition to Parliament, condemnatory of capital punishment, and in favour of its entire abolition, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Pigott, to whom the presentation of the petition was entrusted, said he was opposed to capital punishment on three grounds; viz., that the Divine law did not enjoin capital punishment for the crime of murder—that it was not effective for the suppression or decrease of such crime—and that the punishment of death was not justifiable in any case. He expressed his intention of cordially supporting Mr. Ewart's forthcoming motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of capital punishment.

AN IRON-FOUNDER of this town declares that he has found out a process by which he can change any quantity of iron into gold. Before three months are over he says, we shall hear more of this marvel. He promises to produce gold in tons; in short, in any quantity.—*Liverpool Albion.*

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The directors have intimated that it is the intention of the company to commence, at the close of the month, a reduction in the remuneration of their officers and servants. They state that this determination has been forced upon them by the pressure on the property of the proprietors.

DARING ROBBERY.—Another burglary, attended with violence, has been perpetrated at Chelsea. In the course of Monday night week, two or more thieves entered the house of a widow lady in the Terrace, King's-road. They ransacked some rooms, and then descended to the back kitchen to carouse; here they seemed to have tested the plate, and finding it was not silver, they resolved to enter the bedrooms to obtain more valuable plunder. While endeavouring to force open a drawer, they awoke a French gentleman and his wife who were on a visit: a struggle ensued, and the lady and her husband were both seriously wounded, apparently by blows from a sharp instrument. The robbers succeeded in carrying off a costly gold watch and some rings.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Colonel Rolleston has signified his intention to resign his seat for South Nottinghamshire. Lord John Manners is spoken of as his successor.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of about two hundred persons, chiefly working men, was held in the Harmonic Assembly-room, Circus-street, for the purpose of listening to a discussion between Mr. James Boyle Phillips, who "undertook to disprove the book of Mormon by the Sacred Scriptures, and to try it by its own merits," and Mr. J. Guinness, who was to defend the Mormon Bible. After a host of explanations, and a mass of superficial and speculative opinions as to the origin of the book of Mormon, the discussion was adjourned, it being pretty evident, from the calls of "order," "stick to the question," and "give us evidence," that the meeting considered the statements put forth by Mr. Guinness as foreign to the subject.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30, 1848, at Oneroa Mangair, South Pacific, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE GILL, of a son.
March 17, at Edgbaston, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES B. WOODMAN, of a daughter.
March 19, at the Crescent, Highbury, Mrs. HENRY SPICER, of a son.
March 21, at Brigg, the wife of the Rev. ROBERT H. HARE, of a son.
March 22, at Hackney, Mrs. CHARLES REED, of a son.
March 25, Mrs. JOSEPH HUNT, of Overberg-house, Harlington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 14, at the Independent Chapel, Christchurch, by the Rev. T. W. Chignell, late of Homerton, HENRY WEST JENKINS to ANNA MARIA, second daughter of Mr. J. COX, confectioner, both of Christchurch.
March 20, at the Tabernacle, Bristol, by the Rev. T. S. Crisp, the Rev. C. E. YOUNG, B.A., to HANNAH, eldest daughter of W. ORMEROD, Esq., surgeon, Bristol.
March 21, at Fish-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. T. Stratten (the father of the bride), Mr. JOHN SHAW WESTERDALE, merchant, Hull, to FRANCES, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. T. STRATTEN, of Hull.
March 21, at Zion Chapel, Pleasant's-hill, Hambleden, Bucks, by the Rev. G. W. E. Brown, Mr. W. HAMMOND, of Maidenhead, draper, to ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. H. KEEN, of Farmoor, Hambleden.

DEATHS.

March 18, suddenly, after a very gradual decline during the last three years, JANE, wife of Mr. S. NICHOLSON, pastor of the church in George-street, Plymouth.
March 18, at his house, South Lambeth, in his 79th year, JOHN POYNDEK, Esq.
March 18, at Wiveliscombe, Somerset, in his 29th year, the Rev. J. F. NEWTON, late pastor of the Independent church at Charmouth.
March 19, aged 12 months, HEPHIZABAH, the infant daughter of J. CROFTS, of Margate.
March 20, aged 6 months, HENRY CREWS, the infant son of the Rev. J. H. OSBORNE, Baptist minister, Close-hall, Wells, Somerset.
March 22, at Tickwood, near Wenlock, after seven hours' illness, FRANCES, wife of W. W. HULL, Esq., and second daughter of the late B. Wilson, Esq., of Ardwick, near Manchester.
March 23, at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, aged 61 years, Mr. EBENEZER GRAND.
March 24, in the 13th year of her age, EMILIE HARRIST, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. BARKER, of Lower-street, Islington.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Piccadilly, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Securities has been fluctuating during the week, but not to so great an extent as for some time previous. Stocks have somewhat recovered from the panic which lately seized the speculators and the public at large, and therefore the market has been firmer, and, on the whole, better supported. The progress of the Stocks during the week is shown by the following table:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	91½	91 90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Cons. for Acct.	91½	91 90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Ct. Red.	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—
New 3½ per Ct.	shut	shut	shut	—	—	90½
Annuities...	shut	shut	shut	—	—	94½
India Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	243	246
Bank Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	198½	199
Exchq. Bills...	37 pm.	39 pm.	38 pm.	36 pm.	40 pm.	38 pm.
India Bonds ..	50 pm.	— pm.	51 pm.	47 pm.	51 pm.	50 pm.
Long Annuity..	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—

A large business has been done in Foreign Stocks, and usually at advanced rates. Mexican Bonds have been most in favour and request, owing to an intimation received from Messrs. Baring, that they are willing to pay over a considerable amount on account of the Mexican Dividends. Buenos Ayres Bonds have also advanced, and Peruvian have taken another step. Spanish Stock has been in some request. Russian looks firmer. Dutch has been rather fluctuating.

In the Market for Shares the range of prices has been rather lower. Sales have predominated. It will be seen from our traffic returns, also, that no favourable symptoms are given of the increase of trade, so that we cannot yet expect any cheerful reaction. Mr. Hudson's lines have all been lower, and in the Foreign Railways business has been extremely dull. The terms offered to the railway companies by the Hon. East India Company are regarded as satisfactory by the Boards of Management, and, it is said, will be doubtless so considered by the shareholders. An interest of 5 per cent. is guaranteed upon more than the amount of the reduced capital upon which that allowance was asked; and we have no longer any doubt but that the money will be readily subscribed. Indeed, up to the present time, the only difficulty has arisen from the want of an arrangement.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	91½	Brazil	81½
Do. Account	91½	Equador	34
3 per Cent. Reduced	90½	Dutch 2½ per cent. ..	49½
3½ New	90½	French 3 per cent. ..	47½
Long Annuities	—	Granada	17½
Bank Stock	199	Mexican 5pr. et. new ..	31
India Stock	246	Portuguese	76
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian	106
June	38s.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	16½
India Bonds	50s.	Ditto 3 per cent.	9½
		Ditto Passive	34

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,551,920	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,981,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	14,228,351
		Silver Bullion	323,569
	£28,551,920		£28,551,920

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	14,072,814
Reserve	3,861,099	Dead Weight Annuity	10,638,064
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,984,258	Other Securities ..	10,853,075
Other Deposits	9,853,826	Gold and Silver Coin ..	731,654
Seven-day and other Bills	1,041,659		
	£36,295,842		£36,295,842

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPT.

BARNETT, CHARLES, Basinghall-street, City, account book manufacturer, March 30, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Colley, Aldermanbury.

BROWN, ADAM, Mount-street, Whitechapel, draper, March 30, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Gregory, Gresham-street.

CORRIE, GEORGE, Bowling-street, Westminster, smith, April 4, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Heather and Moger, Paternoster-row.

FACON, FREDERICK GEORGE, Church-street, Borough, plumber, April 4, May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Selby and Mackeson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

FLOYD, THOMAS, Wendover, Buckinghamshire, cattle dealer, April 5, May 9: solicitors, Mr. Branscombe, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street; and Mr. Benson, Aylesbury.

HALLIDAY, ANDREW PATON, and ELIZA PATON, Manchester, manufacturing chemists, April 4, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Bowley and Taylor, Manchester.

JAYS, JONAS, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, bootmaker, April 5, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Tilley, Moreton-in-Marsh; and Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

KING, FRANCIS, Northallerton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, April 5, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Williams and Hill, Great James-street; Mr. Coates, Northallerton; and Mr. Markland, Leeds.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, Moseley, Staffordshire, linendraper, April 11, May 2: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Size-lane; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

MOSE, ALFRED, Cambridge, grocer, March 30, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Nichols and Doyle, Bedford-row; and Mr. White, Cambridge.

MYCOCK, JOSEPH, Longsight, Lancashire, publican, April 5, 26: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Andrew, Manchester.

PEACHEY, JAMES, Colchester, Essex, coachmaker, March 29, May 14: solicitor, Mr. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand.

PEARSON, THOMAS, Blandford-street, Portman-square, butterman, April 3, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, South-square, Gray's-inn.

RACKHAM, GEORGE, Southtown, Suffolk, wine merchant, April 2, May 14: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, for Mr. Woods, Great Yarmouth.

RAMSDEN, WILLIAM, Wakefield, Yorkshire, painter, April 5, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Taylor and Westmoreland, Wakefield.

RIMELL, VALENTINE, Hammersmith, timber merchant, April 3, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street.

SMITH, GEORGE, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, carpenter, March 29, May 7: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Furnival's-inn, for Mr. Peed, Cambridge.

TAYLOR, THOMAS PARKER, Duke-street, Manchester-square, milliner, March 29, May 7: solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Co., Crescent-place, Bridge-street.

TEBBIT, THOMAS, Soham, Cambridgeshire, victualler, March 29, May 3: solicitor, Mr. Wilkins, Furnival's-inn.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, Aberdare, Glamorgan-shire, grocer, April 10, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Rowland and Co., Threadneedle-street; and Mr. Bird, Cardiff.

WISK, STEPHEN, Conduit-street South, Paddington, plumber, April 3, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Dolman, Jernyn-street.

WHITTAKER, MARY, Clitheroe, Lancashire, innkeeper, April 11, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Walcott and Carr, St. Swithin's-lane; and Messrs. Hall and Baldwin, Clitheroe.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'FARLANE, W., Glasgow, stock broker, March 29, April 26.

MITCHELL, J., Ferglen, Banffshire, farmer, March 28, April 18.

DIVIDENDS.

James Blahop, Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury, wheelwright, second div. of 3d.; March 26, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannan's, Birch-lane—John Burbridge and Robert Burbridge, Whitecross-street, grocers, first div. of 1s.; March 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—James Coop, Radcliffe, Lancashire, timber merchant, first div. of 1s. 11d.; March 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Richard Ellerbeck, Pilkington, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 3s. 7d.; March 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Henderson, Alexander, Old Burlington-street, tailor, second div. of 7d.; March 26, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannan's, Birch-lane—John Mandeno, Grove-street, Hackney, market gardener, second div. 3d.; March 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, March 27.

BANKRUPT.

BARNHART, EDWIN, Abbott's Bromley, Staffordshire, harness maker, to be sequestrated, April 10, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Crabb, Rugby.

BLAKESVILLE, JOHN, Ladbroke, Shropshire, linendraper, April 10, May 1: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Size-lane, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

CALLANDER, ALEXANDER BURN, Mincing-lane, City, corn factor, April 10, May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Mincing-lane.

COOPER, JAMES, Newcastle-under-Lyme, smallware dealer, April 4, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Harding, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

CURTIS, JOHN EDMUNDS, Newport Pagnel, printer, April 11, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Tayloe, Bucksbury.

DUNK, HENRY, Chatham, timber merchant, April 10, May 15: solicitor, Mr. Nicholls, Cook's-crescent, Carey-street.

FORRESTER, JOSEPH, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer, April 13, May 15: solicitors, Mr. Stubbs, Furnival's-inn; Mr. Perry, Whitehaven; and Mr. Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GOS, RICHARD JOHN, Sidney-street, Stepney, licensed victualler, April 4, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Turner, Mount-street, Whitechapel.

MARRAS, THOMAS, High-row, Knightsbridge, victualler, April 3, May 10: solicitor, Mr. Dangerfield, Chancery-lane.

NUNN, THOMAS, Colchester, coal merchant, April 2, May 14: solicitors, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, Holborn; and Mr. Abell, Colchester.

REDINGTON, JOHN, Moreton, Essex, miller, April 7, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Hillary, Fenchurch-street.

REID, JAMES, Edgware-road, draper, April 11, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

ROBERTS, ROBERT, Toxteth-park, Lancashire, grocer, April 10, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn; and Messrs. Morecroft and Son, Liverpool.

SIM, JOSEPH, SIM, JOSEPH, and SIM, DANIEL, Braithwaite, Cumberland, woollen manufacturers, April 13, May 18: solicitors, Mr. Ansell, Keswick; Mr. Benson, Cockermouth; and Mr. Dees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, Park-place, Kennington-cross, ironmonger, April 4, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, New-street, Soho.

DIVIDENDS.

George Athins, Liverpool, brewer, third div. of 23d.; March 26, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—Jonathan Beckett, Liverpool, ironmonger, first div. of 44d.; March 26, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—William Blain, Liverpool, corn merchant, second div. of 1s., and first div. of 5s. on new proofs; March 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—Edward Christian, Liverpool, shipsmith, first div. of 1s. 10d.; March 26, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—William Croudson, Wigan, Lancashire, iron merchant, first div. of 3s.; April 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—William Day, Hilgay, Norfolk, brickmaker, first div. of 4s. 3d.; March 28, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Joseph Davis, Northampton, innkeeper, first div. of 7s. 3d.; March 28, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Grosvenor, Hanley, Staffordshire, ironfounder, third dividend of 54d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—William Green Hathaway, Stamford-bridge, Herefordshire, cattle dealer, first div. of 2s. 3d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Thomas Hall, Lichfield, ironmonger, second and final div. of 7s. 7d.; March 15, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valey's, Birmingham—Theophilus Hulm, jun., Hereford, grocer, first div. of 24d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Godwin Pilsforth Kennan, Philip-lane, City, licensed victualler, first div. of 6d.; March 28, and three subse-

quent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's Coleman-street—Elizabeth Ling, Norwich, brush maker, first div. of 4s. 4d.; March 28, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Robert Macoun, Bolton, Lancashire, first div. of 54d.; April 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—Edward Whitmore, John Wells, John Wells, jun., and Frederick Whitmore, Lombard-street, City, bankers, sixth div. of 4d., and seventh div. of 1s. 2d.; A to G on March 29, H to P on March 30, and R to Z on March 31, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 26.

There was a very small show of land-carriage samples of Wheat to-day, or of any English Grain coastwise, but the arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats, since this day se'night, have been very extensive. The best dry samples of English Wheat sold pretty readily at last week's prices, but though we had a great many country buyers at Market, very little progress could be made in sales of foreign, without giving way 1s. per qr. Good Flour met more buyers. The demand for Barley was very limited, and inferior qualities rather cheaper. Malt very dull. Peas and Beans went off slowly, and grey Peas fully 2s. lower. Rye dull and rather cheaper. The Oat trade was heavy, owing to the foreign supply, and the best qualities fully 1s. cheaper. Tares were offered at 2s. reduction without many buyers. Cloverseeds dull and offered at less money. Linseed Cakes very slow sale and cheaper. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic ..	47 to 54
Kent, Red	36 to 43	Anhalt and Marks..	40 .. 44
Ditto White	37 .. 47	Ditto White	43 .. 47
Linc., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	40 .. 41
Yorksh. Red	35 .. 42	Rostock ..	42 .. 45
Northumberland ..		Danish, Holstein ..	36 .. 41
Scotch, White	— .. —	and Friesland ..	36 .. 41
Ditto Red	— .. —	Petersburgh, Arch-	37 .. 38
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga ..	37 .. 38
Red	— .. —	Polish Odessa ..	38 .. 42
Ditto White	— .. —	Marianopoli & Ber-	36 .. 40
Rye	24 .. 26	dianski ..	36 .. 40
Barley	24 .. 29	Taganrog ..	31 .. 37
Scotch	23 .. 27	Brabant and French	38 .. 41
Angus	— .. —	Ditto White	40 .. 43
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Salonica ..	33 .. 36
Pale	52 .. 56	Egyptian ..	24 .. 26
Peas, Grey, New	25 .. 28	Rye ..	23 .. 24
Maple	27 .. 30	Barley—	
White	23 .. 25	Wismar & Rostock.	20 .. 22
Boilers (new)	26 .. 28	Danish ..	21 .. 25
Beans, Large (new) ..	21 .. 23	Saal ..	21 .. 26
Ticks ..	23 .. 24	East Friesland ..	17 .. 20
Harrow ..	24 .. 28	Egyptian ..	15 .. 18
Pigeon ..	30 .. 32	Danube ..	15 .. 18
Oats—		Peas, White ..	21 .. 23
Linc. & York, feed 16	19	New Boilers ..	25 .. 26
Do. Poland & Pot. 18	21	Beans, Horse ..	23 .. 24
Berwick & Scotch. 19	23	Pigeon ..	26 .. 30
Scotch feed ..	18 .. 21	Egyptian ..	21 .. 23
Irish feed and black 16	19	Oats—	
Ditto Potato ..	19 .. 21	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 52	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	land, feed and blk.	14 .. 17
£26 to £28 per last		Do. thick and brew	17 .. 20
Caraway Seed, Essex, new		Riga, Petersburg,	
25s. to 29s. per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £5 to £5 5s. per ton		Swedish ..	15 .. 17
Linseed .. £11 10s. to £12 per		Flour—	
1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs.	23 .. 24
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg ..	21 .. 22
Ship ..	30 .. 32	Dantzic and Stettin	21 .. 23
Town ..	30 .. 42	French, per 260 lbs.	31 .. 33
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 17.			
Wheat ..	45s. 4d.	Wheat ..	45s. 10d.
Barley ..	29 2	Barley ..	29 4
Oats ..	17 0	Oats ..	17 2
Rye ..	23 9	Rye ..	26 6
Beans ..	30 11	Beans ..	30 5
Peas ..	30 8	Peas ..	32 10

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr. Flour, 44d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 26.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, at least two-thirds of which were of inferior quality. The primest Beasts and Sheep sold at full prices; otherwise the trade was heavy. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were again somewhat extensive, and of very prime quality. The attendance of buyers being good, Newgate and Leadenhall markets well cleared of their last week's arrivals, and the weather more favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was tolerably steady, though far from brisk, and, in some instances, the prices ruled 2d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday last. The highest figures for the best Scots were from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. The numbers of Sheep were again seasonably good. Generally speaking, they came to hand in good condition. On the whole, the Mutton trade was in a sluggish state. In prices we have no change to notice from those paid on this day se'night. The primest old Downs, in the wool, sold at from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; out of the wool, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. Nearly a moiety of the Sheep were shorn. Lambs moved off slowly, at from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. The supply was by no means large. The Veal trade was in a very inactive state, and prices were quite 2d. per 8lbs. lower than on Monday last. The sale for Pigs was very heavy. The quotations, however, were fairly supported.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	652	3,981	205
Monday ..	428	20,350	75

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal ..	2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton ..	2 10 .. 4 4	Pork ..	3 2 .. 4 2
Lambs ..	6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.		

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 26.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.		
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto .. 2 10 .. 3 4		
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0	Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 10		
Small 2 2 .. 3 4	Veal ..	3 6 .. 4 6	
Large Pork 2 10 .. 3 6	Small Pork ..	3 8 .. 4 2	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The demand for Irish Butter last week was on a moderate scale, and prices nominally as last quoted. Foreign a slow sale, and the best Friesland 8s. to 10s. per cwt. lower. In Irish Bacon the dealings were unimportant. Prices stationary. Hams and Lard without change. For American provisions the demand was inactive, and nearly all kinds the turn cheaper.

CHEESE MARKET, March 26.—The trade continues inactive, but little doing in any kind; the demand runs upon good things at a low figure, and on superfine: the latter article is very scarce, and therefore its value is very readily obtainable. Cheshire is plentiful in the market, and at moderate rates. The stock of west country goods by no means large. Foreign is still in fair demand; Gouda, 33s. to 38s.; Edams, 38s. to 45s. American: there is but little fine now remaining, and sells slowly at 38s. to 44s. In exportation there is scarcely any business doing.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 26.—Our supply of new Butter is much on the increase, and as foreign has receded more than 20s. per cwt. in the last fortnight, we have much difficulty now in giving quotations for price. The continued cold

weather assists us in the sale of old Butter, but miserably low rates are accepted. Dorset, fine new milk, 100s. to 104s. per cwt.; ditto, middling, 84s. to 90s.; ditto, old, 50s. to 70s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 9s. to 13s. per dozen; ditto, West Country, 8s. to 11s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, March 24.—The market continues to be well supplied with Vegetables and fruit. Pine-apples are sufficient for the demand. A few hot-house Grapes have made their appearance. Rhubarb, 6d. to 1s. 3d.; Broccoli, 6d. to 2s.; and Forced Asparagus, 4s. to 7s. per bundle. Apples 1s. 3d. to 4s., and Parsley 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per half-sieve; Red Cabbages 2s. 6d. to 4s., Celery 6d. to 1s. 3d., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 3d. to 2s., Carrots 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and Greens 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Foreign Grapes 1s. to 2s., Fine Apples 5s. to 7s., and Filberts 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; Oranges 4s. to 12s., Lemons 5s. to 9s., and Forced French Beans 3s. to 4s. per hundred; Sea Kale 1s. to 2s., Mushrooms 6d. to 1s., and New Potatoes 9d. to 1s. per punnet; Turnip Greens 6d. to 8d., and Broccoli Sprouts 10d. to 1s. 3d. per bushel basket; Young Radishes 2d. to 3d. per hand.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 26.—Our market wears a somewhat heavy appearance, the finest descriptions only being inquired for. Prices, however, continue at the annexed currency:—Sussex Pockets, 44s. to 58s.; Weald of Kents, 52s. to 68s.; Mid and East Kents, 63s. to 132s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, March 26.—Our market continues to be well supplied; and Potatoes, from the cold weather the last week, are meeting rather a ready sale, at the following prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 110s. to 140s.; Scotch ditto, 100s. to 110s.; Ditto Cups, 110s. to 120s.; Ditto Whites, 80s. to 90s.; French Whites, 80s. to 100s.; Belgian, 80s. to 90s.; Dutch, 80s. to 100s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, March 26.—Since our last report this market has continued in a very inactive state, and prices have receded quite 3d. per cwt. The deliveries have been only 1,331 casks; the imports, 51 casks. This morning P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s. 3d. to 40s. For forward delivery, next to nothing doing. Town Tallow, 41s. 6d. per cwt., nett cash, for prime melted. Rough Fat, 2s. 3½d. per 8 lbs.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, March 26.—During the past week the Wool market has been rather duller. The imports of foreign and colonial have been limited, including 336 from Germany, and 156 from the Cape of Good Hope.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	161,260
" " " " 1847	13,250
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848 ..	393,340
" " " " 1847	363,530
Forwarded unsold this year	13,130
Ditto, last year	4,070
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..	196,418
Increase in stock, as compared with last year ..	129,900
Quantity taken for consumption this year	366,900
" " " " 1847, same period ..	25,400
Increase of quantity taken for consumption ..	81,500

SATURDAY.—There has been a very limited demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales do not exceed 3,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. Prices are without change.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The demand for most kinds of seeds was languid, and so unimportant were the operations that our quotations must, to a certain extent, be regarded as nominal.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 63s.; white, 34s. to 48s. Cow Grass [nominal] 4s. to 5s. Linseed (per qr.) sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .. £9 0s. to £10 10s. Trefoil (per cwt.) 14s. to 21s. Rapeseed, new (per last) £27 to £28 Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 15s. to £5 Mustard (per bushel) white .. 8s. to 10s.; brown nominal. Turnip, white (per bush.) .. 8s. to 10s.; do. Swedish, .. 8s. to 10s. Coriander (per cwt.) 18s. to 25s. Canary (per quarter) 95s. to 100s.; fine 108s. to 110s. Tares, Winter, per bush 0s. 6d. to 0s. 8d. Caraway (per cwt.) 28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s. Rye Grass (per qr.) 17s. to 44s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 30s. to 40s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 30s. to 40s. Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton) £8 to £9 10s. Rape Cakes (per ton) £4 15s. to £5 Coriander (per cwt.) 18s. to 25s. Hempseed, small (per qr.) .. 45s. to 48s.; do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s. Tares (per qr.) 38s. to 40s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Kents and Half-breds, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; Downs, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 25s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d. to 37s.; brown, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £44; Spanish, £43; Sperm, £80 to £81, bagged £22; South Sea, £26 10s. to £29; Seal, pale, £26 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod, £26; Cocoa nut, per ton, £38 to £42; Palm, £28 to £32. Whale Fins: South Sea, £170 per ton; North West, £160. Turpentine, rough, per cwt., £7; Spirits, English, naked, £33 to £34; do. American, in casks, £24 6s.; Rosin, Amber, per cwt., 35 to £7 6s.; Yellow, £4 to £4 6s.; Black, £2 8s. A fair demand prevails for Oils of all descriptions, and full prices are paid. Seed is not much wanted. Linseed and Linseed Cake are cheaper.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 24.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 55s. to 80s. | Clover 70s. to 100s. Straw 28s. .. 34s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, March 26.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW, for APRIL,

- CONTAINS:—
1. Dick's Nature and Office of the State.
2. Beade's Revelations of Life.
3. Fergusson on True Principles in Art.
4. American Scenes; and Christian Slavery.
5. The French Revolutionary Press of 1848.
6. California; its History and Resources.
7. Celts, Britons, and Anglo-Saxons.
8. The Pulpit and the People.
9. Milton's Prose Works, &c., &c.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY,
EXETER-HALL.

President: Rev. G. ROBERTS.—Conductor: Mr. SURMAN.
On MONDAY next, April 2, 1849, will be performed Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION. Principal vocal performers—Miss Birch, Miss Thornton, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Leffer. Between the first and second parts of the Oratorio, Signora Giulietta Borsi, from Venice, will sing "Holy, holy" (Handel), and a new sacred song by the Chevalier Newkomm. The orchestra will consist of nearly 500 performers. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s. each, to be had of the principal music-sellers, of Mr. Borman, 3, Leadenhall-street, and at the Offices of the Society, 9, Exeter-hall, and 376, Strand. The subscription to the Society is £1 ls. per annum, or for reserved seats, £2 2s. Subscribers are entitled to two transferable admissions for each subscription concert.

W. S. AUSTIN, Honorary Secretary.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Sunburn, Freckles, and Discolorations, and for rendering the Skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
For preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the Breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT,

For relieving the most violent Tooth-ache, Gum Boils, and Swelled Face. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

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It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 5 lb. canisters, at 1s. 8d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have Snowden's ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

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Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

COALS.

COCKERELL and Co. (late Beard and Co.)

quote from the Coal Exchange Registry, (published by authority of the Corporation,) that during the last year (1848), 3,418,240 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity little more than one-fifth, viz., 734,355 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal ONLY IN BEST COAL; viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Russell's and Braddell's, Lambton's, Haswell's, Hartlepool, and Teess, to which their trade has been confined for the last fifteen years. Present cash price, 23s. per ton.

Purfect-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMATIC COUGH
at the age of 70—by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Dated "Nov. 2nd, 1848."—I, Lowgate, Hull.—Gentlemen,—Mary Crouch, greengrocer, Spring Bank, late of Cogan-street, being seventy years of age, has been reduced to such a state of weakness, by a severe Asthmatic cough, as to have become incapable of performing her domestic duties. By the use of this medicine, however, she has been restored to a surprising degree of health and vigour, the cough having been entirely removed, and she is able to walk a considerable distance without fatigue. (Signed) J. S. WEIR.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

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THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

THE extent to which Coffee has been adulterated by the admixture of Chicoree, and other compounds, has at length attracted the notice of Government.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that in October 1847, we called attention to the subject in our quarterly circular. We therein stated that the quantity of Chicoree used in the adulteration of Coffee, was estimated at from 10 to 15 millions of pounds annually, and that its first cost was about 4d. per pound; it can now be bought so low as 2d. per pound, in a ground state, much resembling in appearance that of ground Coffee.

Its consumption has steadily increased, and its effect is as injurious to the fair trader, as it is demoralising to those engaged in its sale. Whilst the adulteration of Tea has always been considered in the highest degree criminal, it has come to be lightly regarded in Coffee; and whilst it is manifest, from the low price of Chicoree, that every dealer who uses it, should sell his Coffee at a corresponding reduction in price, it is almost unnecessary to add, that the fact is quite the contrary. We know of none who do not sell their mixture at the same price as the pure article, and, in some cases, even pence per pound higher.

Coffee has not, therefore, been cheapened by this process, but the public is annually defrauded of more than half a million sterling, by the adulteration.

To prove this, let any family purchase their own Chicoree, and by mixing it with pure Coffee, they will themselves find that they can produce as good an article at 1s. per pound, as they are purchasing from the generality of dealers at 1s. 8d. or even 2s. per pound.

The only effectual remedy is always to purchase Coffee in the berry, and grind it at home, in a small mill for the purpose; unfortunately this cannot be done by the poor; they have no remedy, they are compelled by their poverty to buy small quantities of ground Coffee, and it is in consequence upon them that the chief part of the injury falls.

If it had not been for the extraordinary use of Chicoree, and the tempting profit arising from its sale, the public would have heard nothing of the many new schemes, and pretended improvements in roasting and preparing Coffee, some of them mere practices upon the credulity, and insulting to the intelligence of the public.

The process of roasting Coffee is so simple, that any cook may perform it over or before a fire, with a little care and attention, as well as the most experienced dealer; a small cylinder for the purpose may be procured from any respectable ironmonger, that will roast Coffee equally well in any private house as it is effected by any of the new systems. It would not be possible for the most experienced judge of the article to discover any difference.

The recommendations to buy ground Coffee have now become so general by those interested in the adulteration, that in almost every town in the kingdom agencies have been established for its sale in tin-foil packages, canisters, and even in glass bottles; the reason is obvious, it therefore needs no further comment from us.

The presence of Chicoree in ground Coffee may be detected by the dark colour of the liquor when it is prepared for use. To many this gives it the appearance of strength, but it has not the true taste of Coffee: it possesses a flavour resembling that of liquorice, and to the real admirer of the genuine aroma of Coffee is highly repugnant.

Upon principle we have always resisted the allurements of the large profit we might have made by conforming to the general practice. We have never introduced the article in our business, but have always steadily recommended to every housekeeper the purchasing of Coffee in the berry and grinding it at home. This is the only efficient protection.

To those who wish to purchase Coffee in its native purity—in possession of its natural aroma and fragrance, and at those economical prices which families who buy for cash have a fair claim to expect, we recommend the following selection:—

COFFEE.

Good Ceylon Coffee	per lb.	0s. 10d. to 10½d.
Plantation Coffee	0s. 11d.	
Good Plantation Ceylon	1s. 0d.	
Fine Plantation	1s. 2d. recommended	
Finest Plantation	1s. 4d.	
Finest Costa Rica, very choice	1s. 5d. recommended	
Fine Mocha	1s. 6d.	
Choice old Mocha	1s. 8d. recommended	

Terms.—Cash on delivery of Goods. To parties residing in the country, it accompanying their orders with a respectable reference, a remittance on receipt of them will be satisfactory.

RIDGWAY and COMPANY,

March, 1849. 4 and 5, King William-street, City.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants and elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	0ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....	1 1 0	1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished..	2 11 0	2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sackings or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6 6	7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	15 0 0
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	17 6

* * Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

TO MINISTERS' WIVES, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES GENERALLY.

HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully solicits attention to the following Letter, relating to his "SCIENCE OF WASHING," which was addressed to the Editor of the *Northern Worker*, and which appeared in that journal of February 8th, 1849:—

"Dundee, February 7th, 1849.

"Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to impart to Free Church ministers' families and others, a washing process they will find of considerable value, with their small incomes. The writer was induced to try a new process for washing clothes, she had seen advertised, as a saving of time, labour, and money. After repeated trials it has been proved to be so valuable, that it would be selfish to withhold it from others. The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them; but indeed saves them, by avoiding the hard rubbing of the old method. About one-third of soap is at least saved, one-fourth of time, and three-fourths of labour. Two of the public institutions in town, the Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, besides private families, have tried it with great success; and it has only to be known to recommend itself. The printed directions are to be had of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, &c. &c.

"I am yours,

"A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE."

Harper Twelvetrees's elegant little brochure, containing Two Improved Washing Directions, for accomplishing a family six-weeks' wash for less than sixpence, without a washerwoman, may now be had of every bookseller in the kingdom for 2s. 6d., in a gold and blue sealed envelope; and of the Author, 14, New Millman-street, London, for thirty-one stamps, and a large directed envelope.

None are genuine without the gold cover and Proprietor's name. See all the principal magazines for March.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at, that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state, that they are also in possession of the secret, and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases: this success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit.

Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine.

I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this; in the mean time, I now state, that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how Galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegia, the paraplegia, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now Galvanism has been proved, by the most eminent physiologists, to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effects in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be for such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in case of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 23, Brunswick-square, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, 23, Brunswick-square, London.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

T. PARKINS (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the PALETOT, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £3 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats...£3 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do., lined England Cloth, patent finish, with silk... 2 15 0 and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OXONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS, Twenty-five Shillings, and FANCY TROUSERS and WAIST-COATS in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

THE TEETH.—IMPORTANT.—It is not,

perhaps, generally known, that, in early life, the mouth can be made to assume the most regular and pleasing conformation, by the judicious treatment of the teeth. Even at a later period projecting teeth, and those other dental deformities which so unpleasantly affect the character of the mouth, may be removed without pain, and with entire safety. Thirty years of extensive and successful practice entitle Mr. Nicholles, Surgeon Dentist, to speak with confidence on the subject, and also to affirm, that he has devised the most efficient mode of making and fixing artificial teeth, so that they can be worn without the slightest inconvenience, while they enable the wearer to masticate with perfect facility.

Mr. Nicholles attends at his Dental Surgery, No. 125, Regent-street, every day, from Twelve o'Clock till five.

BANKRUPTS.

BARNETT, CHARLES, Basinghall-street, City, account book manufacturer, March 30, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Colley, Aldermanbury.

BROWN, ADAM, Mount-street, Whitechapel, draper, March 30, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Gregory, Gresham-street.

CORRIE, GEORGE, Bowling-street, Westminster, smith, April 4, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Heather and Moger, Paternoster-row.

FACON, FREDERICK GEORGE, Church-street, Borough, plumber, April 4, May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Selby and Mackeson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

FLOYD, THOMAS, Wendover, Buckinghamshire, cattle dealer, April 5, May 9: solicitors, Mr. Branscombe, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street; and Mr. Benson, Aylesbury.

HALLIDAY, ANDREW PATON, and ELIZA PATON, Manchester, manufacturing chemists, April 4, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Rowley and Taylor, Manchester.

JEYS, JONAS, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, bootmaker, April 5, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Tilsey, Moreton-in-Marsh; and Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

KING, FRANCIS, Northallerton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, April 5, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. William-on and Hill, Great James-street; Mr. Coates, Northallerton; and Mr. Markland, Leeds.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, Modeler, Staffordshire, linendraper, April 11, May 2: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Size-lane; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

MOSE, ALFRED, Cambridge, grocer, March 30, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Nichols and Doyle, Bedford-row; and Mr. White, Cambridge.

MYCOCK, JOSEPH, Longsight, Lancashire, publican, April 5, 26: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Andrew, Manchester.

PEACHEY, JAMES, Colchester, Essex, coachmaker, March 23, May 14: solicitor, Mr. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand.

PEARSON, THOMAS, Blandford-street, Portman-square, butlerman, April 3, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, South-square, Gray's-inn.

RACKHAM, GEORGE, Southtown, Suffolk, wine merchant, April 2, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, for Mr. Woods, Great Yarmouth.

RAMSDEN, WILLIAM, Wakefield, Yorkshire, painter, April 5, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Taylor and Westmoreland, Wakefield.

RIMELL, VALENTINE, Hammersmith, timber merchant, April 3, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street.

SMITH, GEORGE, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, carpenter, March 29, May 7: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Furnival's-inn, for Mr. Peed, Cambridge.

TAYLOR, THOMAS PARKER, Duke-street, Manchester-square, milliner, March 29, May 7: solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Co., Crescent-place, Bridge-street.

TEBBIT, THOMAS, Soham, Cambridgeshire, victualler, March 23, May 3: solicitor, Mr. Wilkins, Furnival's-inn.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, Aberdare, Glamorgan-shire, grocer, April 10, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Rowland and Co., Threadneedle-street; and Mr. Bird, Cardiff.

WISE, STEPHEN, Conduit-street South, Paddington, plumber, April 3, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Dolman, Jernyn-street.

WHITTAKER, MARY, Clitheroe, Lancashire, innkeeper, April 11, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Walcott and Carr, St. Swithin's-lane; and Messrs. Hall and Baldwin, Clitheroe.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'FARLANE, W., Glasgow, stock broker, March 29, April 26.

MITCHELL, J., Ferglen, Banffshire, farmer, March 28, April 18.

DIVIDENDS.

James Bishop, Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury, wheelwright, second div. of 3d.; March 26, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannon's, Birch-lane—John Burbridge and Robert Burbridge, Whitecross-street, grocers, first div. of 1s.; March 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—James Coop, Radcliffe, Lancashire, timber merchant, first div. of 1s. 11d.; March 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Richard Ellerbeck, Pilkington, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 3s. 7d.; March 27, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Henderson, Alexander, Old Hurlington-street, tailor, second div. of 7d.; March 26, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannon's, Birch-lane—John Mandeno, Grove-street, Hackney, market gardener, second div. 3d.; March 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, March 27.

BANKRUPTS.

BANNISTER, EDWIN, Abbott's Bromley, Staffordshire, harness maker, to surrender, April 10, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Crabbe, Rugeley.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, Ludlow, Shropshire, linendraper, April 10, May 1: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Size-lane, London; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

CALLANDER, ALEXANDER BURN, Mincing-lane, City, corn factor, April 10, May 15: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Mincing-lane.

COOPER, JAMES, Newcastle-under-Lyme, smallware dealer, April 4, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Harding, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

CURTIS, JOHN EDMUNDS, Newport Pagnel, printer, April 11, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Bucklersbury.

DUNK, HENRY, Chatham, timber merchant, April 10, May 15: solicitor, Mr. Nicholls, Cook's-crescent, Carey-street.

FORRESTER, JOSEPH, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer, April 13, May 15: solicitors, Mr. Stubbs, Furnival's-inn; Mr. Perry, Whitehaven; and Mr. Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GOS, RICHARD JOHN, Sidney-street, Stepney, licensed victualler, April 4, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Turner, Mount-street, Whitechapel.

MANDERS, THOMAS, High-row, Knightsbridge, victualler, April 5, May 10: solicitor, Mr. Dangerfield, Chancery-lane.

NUNN, THOMAS, Colchester, coal merchant, April 2, May 14: solicitors, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, Holborn; and Mr. Abell, Colchester.

REDINGTON, JOHN, Moreton, Essex, miller, April 7, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Hilleary, Fenchurch-street.

REID, JAMES, Edgware-road, draper, April 11, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheap-side.

ROBERTS, ROBERT, Toxteth-park, Lancashire, grocer, April 10, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn; and Messrs. Morecroft and Son, Liverpool.

SIM, JOSEPH, and SIM, DANIEL, Braithwaite, Cumberland, woollen manufacturers, April 13, May 18: solicitors, Mr. Ansell, Keswick; Mr. Benson, Cockermouth; and Mr. Dees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, Park-place, Kennington-cross, ironmonger, April 7, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.

DIVIDENDS.

George Atkins, Liverpool, brewer, third div. of 2d.; March 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—Jonathan Beckett, Liverpool, ironmonger, first div. of 4d.; March 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—William Blain, Liverpool, corn merchant, second div. of 1s., and first div. of 3s. on new proofs; March 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—Edward Christian, Liverpool, shipsmith, first div. of 1s. 10d.; March 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—William Croudson, Wigan, Lancashire, iron merchant, first div. of 3s.; April 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—William Day, Hilgay, Norfolk, brickmaker, first div. of 4s. 3d.; March 28, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Joseph Davis, Northampton, innkeeper, first div. of 7s. 3d.; March 28, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Grosvenor, Hanley, Staffordshire, ironfounder, third dividend of 5d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—William Green Hathaway, Stamford-bridge, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer, first div. of 2s. 3d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Thomas Hall, Lichfield, ironmonger, second and final div. of 8s. 7d.; March 15, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Vally's, Birmingham—Theophilus Hulm, jun., Hereford, grocer, first div. of 2d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Godwin Pilsworth Kennan, Philip-lane, City, licensed victualler, first div. of 6d.; March 28, and three subse-

quent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's Coleman-street—Elizabeth Ling, Norwich, brush maker, first div. of 4s. 4d.; March 28, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Robert Macoun, Bolton, Lancashire, first div. of 9d.; April 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—Edward Whitmore, John Wells, John Wells, jun., and Frederick Whitmore, Lombard-street, City, bankers, sixth div. of 4d., and seventh div. of 1s. 2d.; A to G on March 29, H to P on March 30, and R to Z on March 31, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 26.

There was a very small show of land-carriage samples of Wheat to-day, or of any English Grain coastwise, but the arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats, since this day se'n-night, have been very extensive. The best dry samples of English Wheat sold pretty readily at last week's prices, but though we had a great many country buyers at Market, very little progress could be made in sales of foreign, without giving way 1s. per qr. Good Flour met more buyers. The demand for Barley was very limited, and inferior qualities rather cheaper. Malt very dull. Peas and Beans went off slowly, and grey Peas fully 2s. lower. Rye dull and rather cheaper. The Oat trade was heavy, owing to the foreign supply, and the best qualities fully 1s. cheaper. Tares were offered at 2s. reduction without many buyers. Cloverseeds dull and offered at less money. Linseed Cakes very slow sale and cheaper. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	47 to 54
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks..	40 .. 44
Kent, Red	36 to 43	Ditto White	43 .. 47
Ditto White	37 .. 47	Pomeranian red ..	40 .. 41
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	42 .. 45
Yorksh. Red	35 .. 42	Danish, Holstein,	
Northumberland, and		and Friesland ..	36 .. 41
Scotch, White	— .. —	Peterburgh, Arch-	
Ditto Red	— .. —	angel and Riga ..	37 .. 38
Devon, and Somerset,		Polish Odessa ..	38 .. 42
Red	— .. —	Marianopoli & Ber-	
Ditto White	— .. —	dianski	36 .. 40
Rye	24 .. 26	Taganrog	31 .. 37
Barley	24 .. 29	Brabant and French	38 .. 41
Scotch	23 .. 27	Ditto White	40 .. 43
Angus	— .. —	Salonica	33 .. 36
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Pale	52 .. 56	Rye	22 .. 24
Peas, Grey, New	26 .. 28	Barley—	
Maple	27 .. 30	Wismar & Rostock.	20 .. 22
White	23 .. 25	Danish	21 .. 25
Boilers (new)	26 .. 23	Saal	21 .. 26
Beans, Large (new) ..	21 .. 23	East Friesland ..	17 .. 20
Ticks	22 .. 21	Egyptian	15 .. 18
Harrow	24 .. 28	Danube	15 .. 18
Pigeon	30 .. 32	Peas, White	21 .. 23
Oats—		New Boilers	25 .. 26
Lincoln & York feed	16 .. 19	Beans, Horse	22 .. 24
Do. Poland & Pot. 18	.. 21	Pigeon	26 .. 30
Berwick & Scotch. 19	.. 23	Egyptian	21 .. 23
Scotch feed	18 .. 21	Oats—	
Irish feed and black	16 .. 19	Groningen, Danish,	
Ditto Potato	19 .. 21	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 52	land, feed and blk.	14 .. 17
Rapeseed, Essex, new	Do. thick and brew	17 .. 20
£25 to £28 per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	Archangel, and	
25s. to 29s. per cwt.		Swedish	15 .. 17
Rape Cake, £5 to £5.5s. per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £11 10s. to £12 per		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	22 .. 24
1,000		Hamburg	21 .. 22
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Dantzic and Stettin	21 .. 23
Ship	30 .. 32	French, per 250 lbs.	31 .. 33
Town	38 .. 42		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 17.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	45s. 4d.	Wheat	45s. 10d.
Barley	29 .. 2	Barley	29 .. 4
Oats	17 .. 0	Oats	17 .. 2
Rye	23 .. 9	Rye	26 .. 6
Beans	30 .. 11	Beans	30 .. 5
Peas	30 .. 8	Peas	32 .. 10

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 26.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, at least two-thirds of which were of inferior quality. The prime Beasts and Sheep sold at full prices; otherwise the trade was heavy. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were again somewhat extensive, and of very prime quality. The attendance of buyers being good, Newgate and Leadenhall markets well cleared of their last week's arrivals, and the weather more favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was tolerably steady, though far from brisk, and in some instances, the prices ruled 2d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday last. The highest figures for the best Scots were from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. The numbers of Sheep were again seasonably good. Generally speaking, they came to hand in good condition. On the whole, the Mutton trade was in a sluggish state. In prices we have no change to notice from those paid on this day se'n-night. The prime old Downs, in the wool, sold at from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; out of the wool, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. Nearly a moiety of the Sheep were shorn. Lambs moved off slowly, at from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. The supply was by no means large. The Veal trade was in a very inactive state, and prices were quite 2d. per 8lbs. lower than on Monday last. The sale for Pigs was very heavy. The quotations, however, were fairly supported.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.... 652	3,981	205	250
Monday.... 428	20,350	75	240

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	2 10 .. 4 4	Pork	3 2 .. 4 2
Lambs	6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 26.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Int. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto	2 10 .. 3 4	
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0	Prime ditto	3 6 .. 3 10	
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4	Veal	3 6 .. 4 6	
Large Pork 2 10 .. 3 6	Small Pork ..	3 8 .. 4 2	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The demand for Irish Butter last week was on a moderate scale, and prices nominally as last quoted. Foreign a slow sale, and the best Friesland 8s. to 10s. per cwt. lower. In Irish Bacon the dealings were unimportant. Prices stationary. Hams and Lard without change. For American provisions the demand was inactive, and nearly all kinds the turn cheaper.

CHEESE MARKET, March 26.—The trade continues inactive, but little doing in any kind; the demand runs upon good things at a low figure, and on superfine: the latter article is very scarce, and therefore its value is very readily obtainable. Cheshire is plentiful in the market, and at moderate rates. The stock of west country goods by no means large. Foreign is still in fair demand; Gouda, 33s. to 38s.; Edams, 38s. to 45s. American: there is but little fine now remaining, and sells slowly at 38s. to 44s. In exportation there is scarcely any business doing.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 26.—Our supply of new Butter is much on the increase, and as foreign has receded more than 20s. per cwt. in the last fortnight, we have much difficulty now in giving quotations for price. The continued cold

weather assists us in the sale of old Butter, but miserably low rates are accepted. Dorset, fine new milk, 100s. to 104s. per cwt.; ditto, middling, 84s. to 90s.; ditto, old, 50s. to 70s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 9s. to 13s. per dozen; ditto, West Country, 8s. to 11s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, March 24.—The market continues to be well supplied with Vegetables and fruit. Pine-apples are sufficient for the demand. A few hot-house Grapes have made their appearance. Rhubarb, 6d. to 1s. 3d.; Broccoli, 6d. to 2s.; and Forced Asparagus, 4s. to 7s. per bundle. Apples 1s. 3d. to 4s., Pears 10s. to 15s., Onions 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Spinach 4d. to 6d., and Parsley 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per half-sieve; Red Cabbages 2s. 6d. to 4s., Celery 6d. to 1s. 3d., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 3d. to 2s., Carrots 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and Greens 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Foreign Grapes 1s. to 2s., Pine Apples 5s. to 7s., and Filberts 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; Oranges 4s. to 12s., Lemons 5s. to 9s., and Forced French Beans 3s. to 4s. per hundred; Sea Kale 1s. to 2s., Mushrooms 6d. to 1s., and New Potatoes 9d. to 1s. per punnet; Turnip Greens 6d. to 8d., and Broccoli Sprouts 10d. to 1s. 3d. per bushel basket; Young Radishes 2d. to 3d. per hand.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 26.—Our market wears a somewhat heavy appearance, the finest descriptions only being inquired for. Prices, however, continue at the annexed currency:—Sussex Pockets, 44s. to 58s.; Weald of Kents, 52s. to 68s.; Mid and East Kents, 63s. to 132s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, March 26.—Our market continues to be well supplied; and Potatoes, from the cold weather the last week, are meeting rather a ready sale, at the following prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 110s. to 140s.; Scotch ditto, 100s. to 110s.; Ditto Cups, 110s. to 120s.; Ditto Whites, 80s. to 90s.; French Whites, 80s. to 100s.; Belgian, 80s. to 90s.; Dutch, 80s. to 100s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, March 26.—Since our last report this market has continued in a very inactive state, and prices have receded quite 3d. per cwt. The deliveries have been only 1,331 casks; the imports, 51 casks. This morning P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s. 3d. to 40s. For forward delivery, next to nothing doing. Town Tallow, 41s. 6d. per cwt., nett cash, for prime melted. Rough Fat, 2s. 3d. per 8 lbs.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, March 26.—During the past week the Wool market has been rather duller. The imports of foreign and colonial have been limited, including 336 from Germany, and 156 from the Cape of Good Hope.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

Taken on speculation this year		Bales.
"	1847	161,260
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848		13,250
"	1847	393,340
Forwarded unsold this year		363,530
Ditto, last year		13,130
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..		4,070
Increase in stock, as compared with last year		198,418
Quantity taken for consumption this year		129,900
"	1847, same period ..	366,900
Increase of quantity taken for consumption		25,500

SATURDAY.—There has been a very limited demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales do not exceed 3,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. Prices are without change.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The demand for most kinds of seeds was languid, and so unimportant were the operations that our quotations must, to a certain extent, be regarded as nominal.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 63s.; white, 34s. to 48s.	
Cow Grass (nominal)	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.
Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..	£9 0s. to £10 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	14s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£27 to £31
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 10s. to £5
Mustard (per bushel) white	8s. to 10s.; brown nominal.
Turnip, white (per bush)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	18s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter)	95s. to 105s.; fine 108s. to 110s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Caraway (per cwt.)	28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s.
Rye Grass (per qr.)	17s. to 18s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 30s. to 40s.

Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.)

Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)

£8 to £9 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)

£4 15s. to £5
Coriander (per cwt.)

16s. to 20s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.)

45s. to 48s.; do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.
Tares (per qr.)

28s. to 40s.
HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Kents and Half-breds, 4s. 10d. to

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW, for APRIL,

CONTAINS:—

1. Dick's Nature and Office of the State.
2. Reade's Revelations of Life.
3. Fergusson on True Principles in Art.
4. American Scenes; and Christian Slavery.
5. The French Revolutionary Press of 1848.
6. California; its History and Resources.
7. Celts, Britons, and Anglo-Saxons.
8. The Pulpit and the People.
9. Milton's Prose Works, &c., &c.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.

President: Rev. G. ROBERTS.—Conductor: Mr. SURMAN.

On MONDAY next, April 2, 1849, will be performed Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION. Principal vocal performers—Miss Birch, Miss Thornton, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Leffler. Between the first and second parts of the Oratorio, Signora Giulietta Borsi, from Venice, will sing "Holy, holy" (Handel), and a new sacred song by the Chevalier Newkomm. The orchestra will consist of nearly 500 performers. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s. each, to be had of the principal music-sellers, of Mr. Borman, 3, Leadenhall-street, and at the Offices of the Society, 9, Exeter-hall, and 376, Strand. The subscription to the Society is £1 ls. per annum, or for reserved seats, £2 2s. Subscribers are entitled to two transferable admissions for each subscription concert.

W. S. AUSTIN, Honorary Secretary.

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Printed uniformly, in 18mo., price 2s., cloth, SACRAMENTAL EXPERIENCE; a Guide to Communicants. COMMUNION WITH GOD; a Guide to the Devotional. ETERNITY REALIZED; a Guide to the Thoughtful. 4th Edition.

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"I embrace this opportunity of cordially recommending an interesting and highly valuable series of publications by the Rev. R. Philip. . . . These little volumes are rich in sentiment and spiritual unction, and are admirably adapted to promote the great interests of vital and experimental religion."—The late Rev. J. Fletcher, D.D.

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THE Especial Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, the COURT, and ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and of every Court of the civilized world, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of their merits.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair. Price 3s., 6d., and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s., 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Sunburn, Freckles, and Discolorations, and for rendering the Skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s., 6d., and 8s., 6d. per bottle.

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OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

For preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the Breath sweet and pure. Price 2s., 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT,

For relieving the most violent Tooth-ache, Gum Boils, and Swelled Face. Price 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., and 10s., 6d. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

UNPRINCIPLED INDIVIDUALS for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS, under the same names. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS" is on the Wrapper of each Article.

The genuine Articles are sold by the Proprietors, "A. ROWLAND and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London," and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

R. SNOWDEN & CO., PATENTERS.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS.—It has been proved, by high chemical testimony, as well as by high mercantile authority, that Coffee is rendered more pure and wholesome by SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFYING PRINCIPLE than by any other known process.

It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 3 lb. canisters, at 1s., 8d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have Snowden's ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffee, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

COALS.

COCKERELL and Co. (late Beard and Co.)

quote from the Coal Exchange Registry, (published by authority of the Corporation,) that during the last year (1848), 3,418,340 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity little more than one-fifth, viz., 734,355 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal ONLY IN BEST COAL; viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Russell's and Braddell's, Lambton's, Haswell's, Hartlepool, and Tees, to which their trade has been confined for the last fifteen years. Present cash price, 23s. per ton. Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

ANOTHER CURE of ASTHMATIC COUGH

at the age of 70—by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Dated "Nov. 2nd, 1848."—1, Lowgate, Hull.—Gentlemen,—Mary Crouch, greengrocer, Spring Bank, late of Cogan-street, being seventy years of age, has been reduced to such a state of weakness, by a severe Asthmatic cough, as to have become incapable of performing her domestic duties. By the use of this medicine, however, she has been restored to a surprising degree of health and vigour, the cough having been entirely removed, and she is able to walk a considerable distance without fatigue.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s., 9d., and 11s. per box.

London: DA SALVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street; and sold by all medicine venders.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

THE extent to which Coffee has been adulterated by the admixture of Chicoree, and other compounds, has at length attracted the notice of Government.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that in October 1847, we called attention to the subject in our quarterly circular. We therein stated that the quantity of Chicoree used in the adulteration of Coffee, was estimated at from 10 to 15 millions of pounds annually, and that its first cost was about 4d. per pound; it can now be bought so low as 2d. per pound, in a ground state, much resembling in appearance that of ground Coffee.

Its consumption has steadily increased, and its effect is as injurious to the fair trader, as it is demoralising to those engaged in its sale. Whilst the adulteration of Tea has always been considered in the highest degree criminal, it has come to be lightly regarded in Coffee; and whilst it is manifest, from the low price of Chicoree, that every dealer who uses it, should sell his Coffee at a corresponding reduction in price, it is almost unnecessary to add, that the fact is quite the contrary. We know of none who do not sell their mixture at the same price as the pure article, and, in some cases, even pence per pound higher.

Coffee has not, therefore, been cheapened by this process, but the public is annually defrauded of more than half a million sterling, by the adulteration.

To prove this, let any family purchase their own Chicoree, and by mixing it with pure Coffee, they will themselves find that they can produce as good an article at 1s. per pound, as they are purchasing from the generality of dealers at 1s. 8d. or even 2s. per pound.

The only effectual remedy is always to purchase Coffee in the berry, and grind it at home, in a small mill for the purpose; unfortunately this cannot be done by the poor; they have no remedy, they are compelled by their poverty to buy small quantities of ground Coffee, and it is in consequence upon them that the chief part of the injury falls.

If it had not been for the extraordinary use of Chicoree, and the tempting profit arising from its sale, the public would have heard nothing of the many new schemes, and pretended improvements in roasting and preparing Coffee, some of them mere practices upon the credulity, and insulting to the intelligence of the public.

The process of roasting Coffee is so simple, that any cook may perform it over or before a fire, with a little care and attention, as well as the most experienced dealer; a small cylinder for the purpose may be procured from any respectable ironmonger, that will roast Coffee equally well in any private house as it is effected by any of the new systems. It would not be possible for the most experienced judge of the article to discover any difference.

The recommendations to buy ground Coffee have now become so general by those interested in the adulteration, that in almost every town in the kingdom agencies have been established for its sale in tin-foil packages, canisters, and even in glass bottles; the reason is obvious, it therefore needs no further comment from us.

The presence of Chicoree in ground Coffee may be detected by the dark colour of the liquor when it is prepared for use. To many this gives it the appearance of strength, but it has not the true taste of Coffee: it possesses a flavour resembling that of liquorice, and to the real admirer of the genuine aroma of Coffee is highly repugnant.

Upon principle we have always resisted the allurements of the large profit we might have made by conforming to the general practice. We have never introduced the article in our business, but have always steadily recommended to every housekeeper the purchasing of Coffee in the berry and grinding it at home. This is the only effectual protection.

To those who wish to purchase Coffee in its native purity—in possession of its natural aroma and fragrance, and at those economical prices which families who buy for cash have a fair claim to expect, we recommend the following selection:—

COFFEE.

Good Ceylon Coffee	per lb.	0s. 10d. to 10 1/2d.
Plantation Coffee	0s. 11d.	
Good Plantation Ceylon	1s. 0d.	
Fine Plantation	1s. 2d. recommended	
Finest Plantation	1s. 4d.	
Finest Costa Rica, very choice	1s. 5d. recommended	
Fine Mocha	1s. 6d.	
Choice old Mocha	1s. 8d. recommended	

Terms.—Cash on delivery of Goods. To parties residing in the country, it accompanying their orders with a respectable reference, a remittance on receipt of them will be satisfactory.

RIDGWAY and COMPANY, 4 and 5, King William-street, City.

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Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles pertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0 ea. to 1 2 0	
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0 .. 4 10 0	
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0 .. 5 10 0	
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0 .. 1 16 0	
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0 .. 1 8 0	
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0 .. 3 5 0	
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0 .. 3 10 0	
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0 .. 3 15 0	
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2 11 0 .. 2 14 0	
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0 .. 4 8 0	
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0 .. 3 10 0	
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0 .. 5 15 0	
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6 .. 5 5	
Mahogany bedsteads, with corbices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0 .. 4 15 0	
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6 .. 7 15 6	
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6 .. 3 12 6	
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0 .. 2 11 0	
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0 .. 15 0 0	
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0 .. 2 15 0	
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0 .. 5 0	
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0 .. 17 0	
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6 .. 17 6	

. Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

TO MINISTERS' WIVES, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES GENERALLY.

HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully solicits attention to the following Letter, relating to his "SCIENCE OF WASHING," which was addressed to the Editor of the Northern Warrier, and which appeared in that journal of February 8th, 1849:—

"Dundee, February 7th, 1849.
"SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to impart to Free Church ministers' families and others, a washing process they will find of considerable value, with their small incomes. The writer was induced to try a new process for washing clothes, she had seen advertised, as a saving of time, labour, and money. After repeated trials it has been proved to be so valuable, that it would be selfish to withhold it from others. The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them; but indeed saves them, by avoiding the hard rubbing of the old method. About one-third of soap is at least saved, one-fourth of time, and three-fourths of labour. Two of the public institutions in town, the Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, besides private families, have tried it with great success; and it has only to be known to recommend itself. The printed directions are to be had of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, &c. &c.

"I am yours,

"A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE."

Harper Twelvetrees's elegant little brochure, containing Two Improved Washing Directions, for accomplishing a family six-weeks' wash for less than sixpence, without a washerwoman, may now be had of every bookseller in the kingdom for 2s. 6d., in a gold and blue sealed envelope; and of the Author, 14, New Millman-street, London, for thirty-one stamps, and a large directed envelope.

None are genuine without the gold cover and Proprietor's name. See all the principal magazines for March.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at, that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanized without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state, that they are also in possession of the secret, and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases: this success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanized by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this; in the mean time, I now state, that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how Galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralyzed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now Galvanism has been proved, by the most eminent physiologists, to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effects in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be for such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in case of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, 22, Brunswick-square London.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

T. PARKINS (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the PALETOT, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £2 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats...£2 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do., lined England Cloth, patent finish, with silk... 2 15 0 and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OXONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS, Twenty-five Shillings, and FANCY TROUSERS and WAIST-COATS in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

THE TEETH.—IMPORTANT.—It is not,

perhaps, generally known, that, in early life, the mouth can be made to assume the most regular and pleasing conformation, by the judicious treatment of the teeth. Even at a later period projecting teeth, and those other dental deformities which so unpleasantly affect the character of the mouth, may be removed without pain, and with entire safety. Thirty years of extensive and successful practice entitle Mr. Nicholles, Surgeon Dentist, to speak with confidence on the subject, and also to affirm, that he has devised the most efficient mode of making and fixing artificial teeth, so that they can be worn without the slightest inconvenience, while they enable the wearer to masticate with perfect facility.

Mr. Nicholles attends at his Dental Surgery, No. 125, Regent-street, every day, from Twelve o'Clock till Five.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held on the 21st ult. The Report by the Directors showed that the past had been, with a single exception, the most prosperous year of the Society, that 430 new policies had been issued, and that the amount of existing assurances was then above a million and a quarter. After alluding to the flourishing condition of the branches in Glasgow and London, where a considerably larger number of policies had been opened than during the previous year, various important and beneficial resolutions were laid before the Meeting, the effect of which would be to render all policies indisputable, except on the ground of fraud, and to remove several existing causes of forfeiture. On the motion of Robert Chambers, Esq., publisher, seconded by W. J. Duncan, Esq., Manager of the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, the report and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Full copies of the Eleventh Annual Report, with all necessary information, may be had on application. London Office, 12, Moorgate-street. WILMER OWEN HARRIS, Secretary.

Just published, price 6d.,
THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH and STATE INJURIOUS TO RELIGION: including an Examination of the Principal Tracts of the British Anti-state-church Association. By a DISSENTING MINISTER. AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

THE REV. JAMES SHORE, A.M., in EXETER GAOL.—An extraordinary SUPPLEMENT will be published (Gratis) with the CHRISTIAN TIMES, on Friday, March 30th, containing a full and complete account of Mr. SHORE's case, with the Legal Documents, Correspondence, and several Original Articles; and also a BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL. On the same day, the Subscribers will be presented with Two Beautiful PORTRAITS of the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL and the Rev. T. BINNEY. A Portrait of the Rev. JAMES SHORE, taken in Exeter Gaol, will be given in a few weeks. Subscription for the year, 26s. Single Copies, price Sixpence. To be had of all News-men. Copies of the Portraits to Non-Subscribers, 3s. each.—Advertisements intended for this Number must be sent before Thursday, Two o'clock, to the Office, 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

Now ready, 24 pp., price 2d.,
AN APPEAL to DISSENTERS and OTHERS on behalf of the PEOPLE'S LEAGUE. With an Appendix, containing the plan of agitation recommended in a series of articles recently inserted in the Nonconformist. By a MEMBER of THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE. "This tract will, we are quite sure, be very serviceable to the enfranchisement of the people. . . . This plan ought not to be called a plan of agitation, for it is really a plan for the mutual instruction of the people respecting their public rights and duties."—Weekly Times. "Every one who wishes to help the people to obtain their rights by peaceful, constitutional, and strictly legal means, ought to expend twopenny of his capital upon the purchase of this tract. It is pervaded by a love of justice. Zeal for the alleviation of the miseries of the poor animates every page of it."—Standard of Freedom. London: MIAL and COCKSHAW, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S ILLUSTRATIONS. Two original Etchings by this unrivalled Artist will be found in the April Part of FRANK FAIRLEIGH; or, Memoirs of a Private Pupil, price 1s. Parts 1 to 4 of this most popular Tale, by the Editor of "Sharpe's London Magazine," may now be had of Arthur Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE. The April Part, price 1s., contains Two Engravings, and the following among other articles of interest:—**ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.** By F. LAWRENCE. **LEWIS ARUNDEL.** By FRANK FAIRLEIGH. **MAIDEN and MARRIED LIFE of MARY POWELL,** afterwards MRS. MILTON. **GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKWRITERS AND BOOKWORMS.** **THE MISSISSIPPI—BANWARD'S PANORAMA.** **STORY OF A FAMILY.** By S. M. **REVIEWS:—A PEEP INTO MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—A BOOK FOR A CORNER.—A VOYAGE TO THE WHITE NILE.—A TOUR IN SUTHERLANDSHIRE.** London: ARTHUR HALL and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in One Vol. 8vo, 6s. 6d.,
HOMOEOPATHY in ACUTE DISEASES. By J. YELDEHAM, M.D.C.S., late Senior Surgeon to the Royal South London Dispensary, &c. "We recommend this work to the earnest and attentive consideration of the professional world."—Morning Herald. "The well-narrated experience of a legitimate practitioner."—Jerrold's Weekly News. London: H. BAILLIERS, 219, Regent-street; and AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
THE Revs. Dr. COX, C. STOVEL, and J. H. HINTON, on the proposed CHARTER of INCORPORATION, with papers on PUSEYISM and INFIDELITY, and the MISSION CHURCHES in Jamaica, appear in the APRIL number of the CHRISTIAN RECORD and BIBLICAL REPOSITORY. Price Sixpence. London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

March 1st, to be continued monthly, price 4d.,
THE ETHICAL REFORMER; a Pioneer of Spiritual and Social Freedom. No. 1. CONTENTS:—Human Progress—The Revolutionary Ideal—Priestcraft, and Practical Religion—First Principles of Social Science—Speculative Physiology, &c., &c. London: E. RICH, 108, Hatton-garden; and all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 2d., or 12s. a hundred,
A LETTER to the HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL, M.A., containing remarks on his recent Sermon; and proposing certain measures for the IMMEDIATE and ENTIRE REFORMATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. By the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. London: HOULSTON and BROMHAM, Paternoster-row.

NEW VOLUMES—COLLINS' SERIES.
THE JOURNAL of the PILGRIMS at PLYMOUTH, in NEW ENGLAND, in 1630. Reprinted from the original Volume, with Historical and Local Illustrations of Providence, Principles, and Persons. By G. B. CHEEVER, D.D. Price 1s. 6d. sewed, 2s. cloth. With an Engraving of the "May Flower" at Cape Cod.

GOSPEL STUDIES. By ALEX. VINET, D.D. 1s. 6d. sewed, 2s. cloth. "One of the ablest Christian philosophers in Europe."

THE MANSE GARDEN; or, The Pleasant Culture of Fruit Trees, Flowers, and Vegetables, for the beauty and profit of the Villa or Farm. By N. PATTERSON, D.D. Sixth thousand. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. WILLIAM COLLINS, Glasgow and London, and all Booksellers.

Just Published, price 3d., or 5d., if sent by post,
JUVENILE PAUPER EMIGRATION; a Letter to Matthew Talbot Baines, Esq., Q.C., M.P. By JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., &c. London: JOHN WHIELDON, 4, Paternoster-row.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and 10, Cooper's-row, Liverpool. Incorporated under the Act 7th and 8th Victoria.

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PRIZE ESSAYS ON INFIDELITY.
THE Committee of the Southern Division of the British Organization, in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, have appointed the following members of the Organization Adjudicators of the prizes already announced. **ONE HUNDRED POUNDS PRIZE for the BEST ESSAY on "Infidelity (whether British or Foreign), its various aspects and modes of operation,"—the competition open to persons of all classes.** Rev. T. R. BROOKE, Rector of Avening, Gloucestershire. Rev. Dr. JENKYN, F.G.S., Coward College. Rev. Prof. LORIMER, English Presbyterian College. **TWENTY POUNDS PRIZE for the BEST ESSAY, FIFTEEN POUNDS for the SECOND-BEST ESSAY on "The Principles and Operations of Infidelity among the Working Classes,"—the competition limited to persons of those classes.** Rev. Dr. STEANE, Camberwell, principal Editor of Evangelical Christianity. Rev. EDWARD CRAIG, A.M., minister of St. James's Chapel, Clerkenwell. Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, Wesleyan minister, Westminster.

The Essays for the £100 Prize to be sent in not later than March 1, 1850; the Working Men's Essays not later than the 1st of August next; to the care of Rev. W. Bevan, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

THE NICOLL, REGENT-STREET AND CORNHILL.

THE NICOLL.—This is the trade mark and distinctive title given to a Patented Paleot, or Outer Coat, which, though used as a warm winter covering, can at the same time be converted into a light Walking Paleot, by simply detaching a wadded interlining, and which can be again as easily attached at the pleasure of the wearer, who in both cases will maintain an unaltered and most gentlemanly appearance.

The material corresponds in durability and excellence with that of the celebrated Registered Paleot (6 and 7 Vic., esp. 65) of Llama cloth. The Patentees of the Nicoll being the Proprietors and sole originators of both garments, the same moderate prices existing in each, and they continue to be honoured with the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and all others distinguished in rank and fashion, the Court, the Pulpit, and the Bar.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS will perceive great convenience in its Pocket Protector, which effectually preserves from loss the railway ticket, loose cash, &c., besides a peculiar comfort for night travelling, which must be seen and worn to be appreciated. There are Agents for the sale of the above patented articles of dress in all the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, keeping an assortment ready for inspection. But any gentleman residing where there is no agent can promptly receive the Nicoll, &c., by enclosing (accompanied by a money order) the number of inches, or two pieces of string, describing his measurement around the chest and waist, to H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

TO MINISTERS' WIVES, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES GENERALLY.

HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully solicits attention to the following letter, which was addressed to the editor of the Northern Warder, and which appeared in that journal of February 8th last:—

"Dundee, February 7th, 1849.
"SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to impart to Free Church Ministers' families and others, a washing process they will find of considerable value with their small incomes. The writer was induced to try a new process for washing clothes, which had been advertised as a saving of time, labour, and money. After repeated trials, it has been proved to be so valuable, that it would be selfish to withhold it from others. The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them; but, indeed, saves them, by avoiding the hard rubbing of the old method. About one-third of soap, at least, is saved; one-fourth of time; and three-fourths of labour. Two of the public institutions in this town, the Asylum and Infirmary, besides private families, have tried it with great success, and it has only to be known to recommend itself.
"A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE."

"Harper Twelvetees' Improved Washing Directions," in a gold and blue envelope, may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom for 3s. 6d., or for thirty-one stamps, and a large directed envelope, of HARPER TWELVETREES, 14, New Milnam-street, Foundling. None are genuine without the gold cover.

KENT and RICHARDS, Paternoster-row, London.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c., 48, Gracechurch-street, London. Enrolled under the Acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies.

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Extract from the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, presented to the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of MEMBERS, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Dec. 13, 1848, SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors have much pleasure in laying before the Members, in their Thirteenth Annual Report, the following statement of the business of the Institution during the past year:— In that period 1,673 proposals for assurance have been submitted to the Board; of these, 1,423 have been accepted, and policies thereon issued, the annual premiums on which amount to £24,475 5s. 5d.; 137 more have been accepted, but the policies have not yet been completed: the remaining 113 proposals the directors have deemed it prudent to decline.

The annual income is increased to £126,232 7s. 6d., notwithstanding the reduction on premiums, amounting to the sum of £10,716 3s. 6d., allowed to those members who chose this mode of appropriating the profits.

The total amount of bonuses assigned in 1847, to policies on which the original premiums continue to be paid, is £37,834 4s. in addition to the sums assigned in 1842.

The accounts to the 30th November last have been duly audited; the balance of receipts over disbursements for the year is £72,853 19s. 3d., making the capital stock of the institution at that date £440,038 15s. 3d., which is invested in real and government securities.

The sums paid for claims on policies of deceased members from the commencement of the institution, including the bonuses assigned thereto, amount to £111,339 10s. 1d.; of which £16,250 10s. has been paid within the last twelve months, and the sum of £7,749, not yet applied for, remains due on this account.

The foregoing summary, exhibiting such successful results in the short space of thirteen years, attests both the prosperity and usefulness of the Institution, and the peculiar advantages afforded by the entirely Mutual System of Assurance on which it is founded.

The following instances illustrate the Reduction in Premiums and Equivalent Bonuses on Policies in Class 9, payable at death:—

Policies in existence.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Bonus.	Original Premium.	Reduction in Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Equal to a reduction on the Original Premium of
Yrs.	Yrs.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
12	68	2,000	773 7 0	149 16 8	83 13 0	56
	32	1,000	166 9 0	26 5 10	10 9 7	40
10	50	1,000	213 4 0	45 10 10	19 0 10	42
	27	700	91 6 0	16 5 6	5 11 9	34
8	58	500	104 9 0	30 8 9	11 19 10	39
	32	2,000	222 2 0	52 18 4	17 8 4	32
6	60	5,000	826 0 0	329 11 8	119 15 10	36
	27	2,000	160 2 0	46 10 0	14 6 8	31
5	65	300	48 4 0	24 12 6	8 15 11	36
	30	2,000	137 10 0	50 3 4	15 0 0	30
4	62	1,000	119 5 0	71 14 2	20 13 2	29
	28	500	26 13 0	11 18 4	2 14 10	23
3	54	1,000	65 10 0	32 7 6	9 14 2	18
	21	3,000	111 0 0	60 7 6	10 5 0	17
2	57	500	23 9 0	29 5 6	3 10 8	13
	29	1,000	25 19 0	34 9 2	2 13 9	10
1	59	2,000	46 10 0	136 11 8	7 4 2	5
	27	500	6 1 0	11 12 6	0 11 9	5

Members whose renewal Premiums become due on the 1st of April next, are informed that the same must be paid within thirty days.

Copies of the last Report, together with every other information, may be had on application at the Office. London, March 24, 1849. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, a first-rate Garment, with Silk Sleeve Linings, &c., 45s. Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and really superior article, at the lowest possible cost, and who are not influenced by mere clap-trap pretension, will study their own interest in inspecting the above, a very large stock to select from. Also of the well-known and deservedly popular WATERPROOF PALLIUM, guaranteed to resist any amount of rain, at 45s. and 50s. The new DEMI-PALLIUM, for morning, business, and general wear, to save a more expensive coat, 25s. to 35s. W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL.

COCOA is a nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, homoeopathic chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

MOURNING STATIONERY GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

BLACK Bordered Satin Note, large size, for general use, 6d. per quire, 5 quires for 1s. 6d.; Best Thick Satin Note, 6d. per quire, 5 quires for 2s.; Queen's size ditto, 4d., 5 quires for 1s. 6d.; Best Bordered Cream Laid Note, 6d. per quire, 5 quires for 2s. 6d.; Queen's size ditto, 6d. per quire, 5 quires for 2s. Bordered Envelopes, adhesive, 1s. per 100 Cream Laid Adhesive, bordered both sides, 1s. 6d. per 100. Best Wax, 10 sticks for 1s., 3s. 6d. per lb. Country parcels over 20s. carriage paid. On orders above 25s. a discount allowed. Orders accompanied with a remittance will have prompt attention. A General List of Prices gratis. W. PARKIN'S Mourning Stationery Warehouse, 25, Oxford-street, London. All kinds of Plain Stationery at wholesale prices.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIAL, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIAL, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. — WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1849.